

Assad: U.S., Israel blocking peace

DAMASCUS (R) — President Hafez Al Assad accused the United States and Israel on Sunday of blocking Syria's peace efforts in Lebanon and said there would be no end to Lebanon's civil war without Syrian help. Mr. Assad made the comments in an interview with Soviet Television. "When we reached an agreement between the Lebanese warring factions, the United States and Israel intensified their efforts to prevent its implementation," Mr. Assad said, referring to a Syrian-mediated peace accord signed by militias in Damascus in December. Mr. Assad said: "If national reconciliation is not achieved in Lebanon and civil war does not end... with Syria's help, no-one will be able to bring about reconciliation and the war will never end."



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Iranian tanker ablaze in Gulf

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — The Iranian tanker Minab was reported to be on fire Sunday after an attack by unidentified jet fighters, believed to be Iraqi. Gulf-based shipping executives said. The 25,000-ton vessel was raided at a point 65 kilometres south of the Iranian port city of Bushehr, these executives said. Minab, which is part of the Iranian shuttle fleet that moves oil from the Kharg Island oil terminal and the makeshift island of Sirri, was fully laden at the time of the attack, the executives told A.P. After frequent attacks by Iraqi warplanes on Kharg over the past two years Iran has chartered a number of tankers to transport crude oil to Sirri, which is out of range for Iraqi military aircraft. Iranian oil has been shipped from Sirri to customers in the Far East and Western Europe.

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Kanaan leaves for Kuwait

AMMAN (Petra) — Taher Kanaan, the newly-appointed minister of planning, left for Kuwait on Sunday to attend a meeting of Arab businessmen which opens there Monday. Mr. Kanaan, who heads a Jordanian delegation including prominent businessmen, and Amman Financial Market and Central Bank officials, will deliver a speech at a conference on behalf of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai. Mr. Rifai was invited to the conference as its guest of honour.

Working hours set for Ramadan

AMMAN (Petra) — All government departments will be open from 9:30 a.m. until 2:00 p.m. throughout the Holy Month of Ramadan, according to an official circular issued by the Prime Ministry on Sunday. The circular said that fasting should be maintained and no violations of fasting regulations will be tolerated. The month of Ramadan is expected to start in the second week of May.

Egyptian premier arrives today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Egyptian Prime Minister Ali Lutfi is due in Amman today for talks with senior Jordanian officials and to attend meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee. Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Mr. Lutfi are expected to sign a bilateral agreement for promoting tourism between the two countries and abroad. During his stay here the Egyptian prime minister will hold talks with a number of key ministers and is expected to be received by His Majesty King Hussein.

Arafat in Cairo

CAIRO (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived on Sunday for what he said were important talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on Palestinian issues and to meet a U.N. fact-finding committee. "I am here for important discussions with President Mubarak and other officials and to meet with the fact-finding delegation from the United Nations studying the Palestinian problem," he said. It was Mr. Arafat's second visit since March to Cairo.

Moroccan envoy meets Shara'a

DAMASCUS (R) — A special envoy of Morocco's King Hassan had talks here on Sunday on the proposed Arab summit with Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara'a, the Syrian official news agency SANA reported. It said Ahmad Ridha Ghadira, who arrived from Baghdad on Sunday reviewed Mr. Shara'a the "obstacles" placed in the way of the Arab meeting. It did not elaborate. Mr. Ghadira, on his second visit to Damascus this week, is touring some Arab capitals to deliver messages from King Hassan on the summit. He has visited Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq.

Cabinet reshuffled

Hindawi, Kanaan and Dajani replace Nuseibeh, Nsour and Obeid respectively • Dudin named minister of occupied territories affairs and Dahiyat succeeds Sharari

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai announced on Sunday a limited cabinet reshuffle affecting five portfolios and bringing in four new members, two of them becoming cabinet members for the first time.

According to the reshuffle, which was endorsed by a Royal Decree issued on Sunday, Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Hazem Nuseibeh was replaced by Mr. Thoukan Al Hindawi; Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kanaan was

replaced by Mr. Marwan Dudin; Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour was replaced by Mr. Taher Kanaan; Minister of Youth Hisham Al Sharari was replaced by Mr. Eid Al Dahiyat; and Minister of Transport Farhi Obeid was replaced by Mr. Rajai Dajani.

Mr. Thoukan Hindawi

Mr. Hindawi, who took over from Dr. Nuseibeh as minister of state for prime ministry affairs, served as minister of education, finance and information in previous governments.

to Egypt and Kuwait. Before serving as minister he had filled a number of senior posts at the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Marwan Dudin

Mr. Dudin, who took over as minister of occupied territories affairs from Mr. Kanaan, had served as minister of agriculture, minister of information and minister of state for prime ministry affairs in previous cabinets.

(Continued on page 3)



Thoukan Hindawi



Marwan Dudin



Rajai Dajani



Eid Dahiyat

Israeli army provides protection to settler-led visitors to Hebron

HEBRON, Occupied West Bank (Agencies) — Hundreds of Israelis under heavy military guard descended on Hebron on Sunday for tours led by ultra-nationalist Jewish settlers marking the 18th anniversary of Israeli settlement in the Palestinian town.

The Gush Emunim (bloc of the faithful) settlement movement hired dozens of buses to take visitors to the town, site of frequent clashes between Jews and Palestinians.

Soldiers with assault rifles and in combat gear perched on rooftops and manned roadblocks at the entrance to Hebron.

Settlers lectured visitors and gathered signatures on petitions calling for clemency for jailed members of an anti-Arab terrorist underground.

One Arab shopkeeper, who refused to give his name, said the visitors had "come here to steal. There will never be peace here between Jews and Arabs."

Troops led extremist parliamentarian Rabbi Meir Kahane from the Cave of the Patriarchs, revered by both Muslims and Jews as the burial place of Abraham, after he and his followers chanted "Arabs out" at the site.

Soldiers stopped a group of settlers from dancing in a building over the cave which serves alternately as a synagogue and a mosque.

The authorities prevented the Peace Now movement from conducting separate tours to counter those of the settlers but several parliamentarians visited the town.

"We want to show that not everybody thinks as they do and that some of us believe in dialogue and coexistence," parliamentarian Yossi Sarid told reporters.

Mr. Sarid was surrounded by troops to protect him from angry settlers shouting "traitor, traitor." He said the tours meant "provocation, agitation, and in the end, war. Our message is the opposite."

Former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said on Sunday that Israel would never again abandon Jewish settlements as it did in compliance with its 1979 U.S.-brokered treaty with Egypt.

Speaking on Israeli army radio on the fourth anniversary of the withdrawal from the Sinai Desert, Sharon said: "The trauma of abandoning the settlements (in the Sinai) has created a situation where it will be impossible to do the same thing again."

In carrying out the withdrawal, Israel demolished the desert town of Yamit, 125 kilometres southeast of Tel Aviv in the Sinai desert occupied by Israel in the 1967 war.

According to Sharon, the town was razed to prevent friction between Egypt and Israel while the

fledgling peace between the two countries was still fragile.

Sharon said 100,000 Egyptians would have moved into the town if it had remained intact.

"Had we witnessed the immediate settlement of tens of thousands of Egyptians on the one hand, and on the other bitter Israeli settlers trying to return to Yamit, it would have led not to the consolidation of the peace but to the deepening of the conflict," said Sharon, now minister of trade and industry.

Sharon, a bitter opponent of "territorial concessions" in the occupied West Bank and Gaza and architect of Israel's 1982 invasion into Lebanon, said after the "experience in the Sinai" Israel would not abandon any more settlements.

There are 115 Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza, where some 52,000 settlers live.

In another development, Israeli police said they stopped about 50 Israelis from entering Jerusalem's Haram Al Sharif to rally for Jewish control of the site.

Ultra-nationalist Jews have called for a synagogue to be built on the site where the Dome of the Rock and Al Aqsa mosques stand.

Police peacefully dispersed them when they tried to carry an Israeli flag through a gate leading to the site.

British tourist killed in Jerusalem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A British national identified as a tourist was shot dead on Sunday in an apparent guerrilla attack while visiting a site revered as Christ's burial place in East Jerusalem, Israeli police said.

Paul Appleby, aged 28, from Bristol, England, was killed as he walked alone at the entrance to the Garden of Gethsemane, close to Jerusalem's walled Old City, detectives said.

The reverend William White, supervisor of the Garden Tomb, where Protestants believe Christ was crucified and buried, said he heard a single shot. His wife found the tourist's body.

It was the third attack on a tourist in Jerusalem in two months and came despite heightened Israeli security for the week-long Jewish Passover holiday.

Middle East tensions and Arab anger over Britain's role in the U.S. raid on Libya have resulted in a sharp fall in tourism to Israel and the occupied territories.

On April 16, a German woman strolling around the Old City's Via Dolorosa was shot in the shoulder by unidentified attackers.

On March 7, an American visitor was grazed in a shooting attack in a narrow street of the Old City.

Israeli police said last week they had uncovered information about four cells operating out of Jerusalem's Old City and the occupied West Bank. They said the cells were responsible for a number of recent attacks in and around Jerusalem, including the assassination of Nablus Mayor Zafer Al Masri on March 2.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is scheduled to pay an official visit to Israel next month.

Sunday's attack took place in a narrow cul-de-sac that leads to the Garden Tomb only 50 metres from East Jerusalem's bustling Nablus Road.

Detectives said Appleby, dressed in casual clothes and sandals, wore nothing that outwardly suggested he was British.

He was the third Briton to meet a violent death in the Middle East since the raid on Libya 12 days ago. Two British hostages were executed in Lebanon after the U.S. attack.

An Israeli television cameraman who was filming nearby at the time said it appeared there were no witnesses and Appleby was killed by a single bullet fired into the base of his skull.



His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday delivers a speech at the World Affairs Council (Petra photo)

King emphasises need to adopt joint Arab stand against dangers

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday called for checking and remedying the deteriorating Arab national security situation and dealing with the various internal and external factors that have been contributing to creating such situations.

In a lecture he delivered at the World Affairs Council on "Arab National Security," the King said Jordan had always stood against foreign alliances, but continued to cooperate with all countries in the West and East alike in a spirit of mutual respect and non-interference in our internal affairs.

International polarisation, he said, could only be detrimental to the Arab Nation's freedom and independence.

He said World Zionism and Israel had striven hard to internationalise the Arab-Israeli conflict with the purpose of making Israel an extension of the United States and Europe in the long run with the Arab World eventually finding itself under Soviet

influence.

The King said Jordan would continue to resist such a situation because if the Zionist-Israeli plans succeeded, it would mean selling out and endangering our future generations.

Referring to the internal and external dangers that have been threatening the Arab World, the King said the Israeli aggression on the Arab Nation, the Iranian aggression on Iraq, the Ethiopian aggression on Somalia and the secessionist movement in Sudan are perhaps the most dangerous threats to the Arab Nation.

King Hussein said the on-going war in Western Sahara and the Lebanese tragedy and sectarian strife were among the most dangerous internal threats to the Arab Nation.

Referring to the Palestine problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict, King Hussein reiterated Jordan's firm commitment to the Arab national principles which aim at helping the Arab countries to arrive

at a just solution for the Middle East problem.

The King said that in order to confront these dangers which threaten the Arab Nation, there should be a comprehensive Arab plan that can enable us to build our intrinsic Arab force that would help us contain and confront these dangers.

For this reason, the King said, all these issues should be discussed at the coming Arab summit meeting.

He said Jordan has a special and unique status in the world at large, thanks to the Jordanian citizen's awareness and diligence.

Among those attending the lecture were Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, senior officials and members of the World Affairs Council.

Senate passes new law on elections

AMMAN (Petra) — The Upper House of Parliament (Senate) on Sunday endorsed the new draft law on elections as was earlier approved by the Lower House. In a regular session chaired by Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi and attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and cabinet members, the Senate approved the draft law without any Upper House amendments.

A number of senators participated in lengthy discussions over the law.

Mr. Rifai thanked the Senate for its efforts to prepare the draft law and for the subjective dialogue which characterised Sunday's session.

"Your approval of the law, which reflects an honest interpretation of the changes on the

Jordanian scene since 1960, underlines the strong cooperation between both Houses of Parliament on the one hand and between the legislature and executive powers on the other when it comes to matters of the public's general welfare," the prime minister said.

"On this occasion, and in view of the fact that the Senate's term will end soon, I would like to thank the Senate for its continuous and fruitful efforts in carrying out its legislative duties," Mr. Rifai said.

Mr. Lawzi thanked the government and senators for the constructive cooperation between the executive and legislative powers.

During Sunday's session, the Legal Committee of the Senate endorsed the following draft laws which were referred to it by the

Lower House:

- An amendment to the labour law of 1986;
- An amendment to temporary labour law No. 18 of 1984;
- An amendment to temporary labour law No. 36 of 1980;
- An amendment to temporary labour law No. 7 of 1976;
- An amendment to social and charitable societies law No. 46 of 1976;
- An amendment to the conscription law of 1986;
- An amendment to the conscription law of 1985;
- An amendment to conscription law No. 5 of 1983;
- An amendment to conscription law No. 8 of 1980; and
- An amendment to conscription law No. 1 of 1976.

Qadhafi says American attacks could lead to third world war

Reuter

LIBYAN LEADER Muammar Qadhafi said in an interview published on Sunday United States air raids on his country could lead to a third world war.

Colonel Qadhafi said the April 15 raids were an indirect attack on the Soviet Union and might push Libya into becoming a Communist country.

During the interview with Indian journalist Saeed Naqvi in Tripoli, Col. Qadhafi described U.S. President Ronald Reagan as an aged and cancer-ridden fanatic who wanted the world to end on his death.

Col. Qadhafi also said Mr. Reagan was a failed actor who wanted to prove to Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that he was a man. U.S. jets used British bases for the raids.

Two newspapers, the Times of India and Calcutta Telegraph, carried question and answer texts of the interview.

Col. Qadhafi said apart from Mr. Reagan's disturbed psychological state, the air raids on Libya were ordered because the U.S. was worried the Soviet Union was heading towards a powerful military presence in the Mediterranean.

"He wants to fill this area before the first aircraft carrier of the Soviet Union enters the Mediterranean," Col. Qadhafi said.

Col. Qadhafi said the attack on Libya was the start of a U.S. attempt to upset the strategic balance

that has existed since World War II.

"In the final analysis it is all directed against the Soviet Union," Col. Qadhafi said.

The Libyan leader said if Mr. Reagan kept up his policies then Mr. Reagan and NATO countries would find themselves face-to-face with the Warsaw Pact.

"His actions could well end in a third world war," Col. Qadhafi said.

Stating that the U.S. pushed Cuba into becoming a Communist country Col. Qadhafi said: "He might push Libya in that direction."

He said Mr. Reagan wanted to show the world that nations could not be neutral.

"If there is no neutrality we choose the socialist camp against the imperialist camp," Col. Qadhafi said.

Asked if the Soviet Union had come to Libya's aid since the raids "Col. Qadhafi replied: "Of course

they have come to our help."

Despite that, Col. Qadhafi did not rule out future U.S. raids on Libya because of wider American plan to change the world's strategic balance.

"The reasons still exist — and Reagan might continue his way," Col. Qadhafi said.

He said Mr. Reagan's psychological reasons for ordering the raids included a crusade against the East and Islam.

Mr. Reagan also hated revolution, socialism, and liberation struggles, Col. Qadhafi said.

"He is a fanatic," Col. Qadhafi said, stating that he had studied psychology and understood Mr. Reagan's motives.

Shultz hints at covert action

In Los Angeles, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said on

(Continued on page 3)

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France explodes first nuclear device this year

WELLINGTON (R) — France carried out its first nuclear bomb test for 1986 at Mururoa atoll Sunday, New Zealand scientists said.

The test was detected at 5.02 a.m. New Zealand time (1602 GMT Saturday) by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research monitor at Rar-

otonga in the Cook Islands.

Scientists said the explosion gave only a small yield, equivalent to four kilotonnes.

The previous test on Nov. 26 last year had a much larger yield, equivalent to 50 kilotonnes. The last of a series of four in October and November.

Rebels' stand casts doubts on early Sudan settlement

KHARTOUM (R) — Rejection by Sudanese rebels of Khartoum's latest overtures has cast doubts on prospects for an early settlement of a three-year-old bush war in the south and underscored the guerrillas' increasing confidence, Western diplomats say.

They said recent military successes and a growing sympathy for their cause among the mostly Christian and animist people of the south were mainly behind the rebels' refusal to accept an offer to join in a proposed national unity government.

"The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) knows only too well that there is no way the army can win the bush war. So they stand a good chance of getting the best deal possible by playing hard to get," one diplomat said.

The Ethiopian-backed SPLA, led by former army Col. John Garang, announced its refusal to enter a government on Friday, saying that a constitutional conference must first be held to name an interim administration before fresh general elections.

The SPLA, its forces estimated at between 10,000 and 30,000 men, is demanding an end to what it sees as political dominance by

the Muslim north, the abrogation of Sharia (Islamic) Laws and a bigger share of state funds for development of the south.

Khartoum's offer was forwarded by the Umma Party, which emerged in this month's general elections as the biggest single political group with 99 members in the 301-seat parliament.

A settlement of the conflict in the south, which is costing the cash-starved Khartoum treasury an estimated \$170 million a year, is vital to any serious government effort to check a rapid deterioration of the economy.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Sudan, crippled by a foreign debt estimated last year at \$9 billion, is still reeling from the effects of a devastating drought.

The war has brought to a halt development of oil fields in Upper Nile province and disrupted work on the Jonglei Canal, designed to save water for use in irrigated ag-

riculture in northern Sudan and Egypt.

Umma Party leader Sadeq Al Mahdi, widely expected to head the next government, has been giving mixed signals as to how he intends to handle the problem of the south.

He sought to play down the significance of the SPLA's refusal to join a government, saying his offer had been merely a goodwill gesture.

"The basic plan remains that a national constitutional conference will be held to lay down the foundations of a settlement in the south," he told Reuters.

He said earlier that while Sharia was the obvious choice of Sudan's Muslims, he rejected its extreme practices under former President Isafur Numeiri, ousted by the military last April.

He also pledged to strengthen the army, saying the defence of civilian lives and property must be ensured.

But Western diplomats, noting that Col. Garang's men are fighting on their home ground, said a stronger army would make little or no difference to the course of the war.

They said the rebels, mainly drawn from the warrior Dinka tribe, were well-drilled in guerrilla

warfare and Ethiopian military and logistical support for them had recently increased.

They said Ethiopian transport helicopters were flying ammunition and other military hardware to the rebels inside Sudan and villagers in the south were more willing now to help the guerrillas.

"More and more, they are being viewed by the southern population as freedom fighters. The rebels have stopped going into a village and coming out with its entire food supplies," a diplomat said.

"Now it's more like 'we are hungry, can you please give us some food'," he added.

The diplomats said increased military support for the army from neighbouring Egypt and Libya was unlikely to reach levels sufficient to pressure Col. Garang into entering peace talks.

They said fear of antagonising black African countries, where the war is generally viewed as one between Muslim Arabs and Christian Africans, would inhibit Cairo and Tripoli.

Libya last month sent Sudan two Soviet-made bombers to use against the rebels and Egypt donated anti-aircraft guns, shells and armoured cars.

Frenchman injured, companion killed in W. Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — A Lebanese woman was killed and a French male teacher wounded when gunmen manning a checkpoint in Muslim-held West Beirut opened machinegun fire at their car, security sources said.

They said Robert Richard, 35, teaching at a French-language school since last December, was slightly wounded Saturday night.

"It was a mistake because the woman was driving Richard home at night when she saw the gunmen... she was afraid they might kidnap him so she backed off, then the gunman became suspicious and opened fire," the sources said.

Richard is one of about 15 French teachers still living in West Beirut after the departure of some 70 foreigners last week.

The exodus followed a wave of attacks on Westerners in apparent reprisal for the U.S. air raid on Libya on April 15.

Meanwhile Lebanese Shiite Muslim leader Nabih Berri, responding to a Falangist ceasefire offer, said Saturday his Amal militia would observe a truce unless attacked.

"We do not want any flare-up of the situation... we are committed to a ceasefire if the other side does not start shooting," Mr. Berri told reporters.

He was commenting on a Lebanese Forces militia offer of an immediate ceasefire in all areas of Lebanon controlled by Falangist and opposition forces.

Spanish-based tankers used in Libyan strike

MADRID (R) — The Spanish government had previous knowledge of the U.S. air strike against Libya on April 15 and tankers from the Zaragoza Air Base were used to refuel the F-111 bombers in flight, the leading Spanish daily El Pais said Sunday.

Quoting Defence and Foreign Ministry sources, El Pais said five KC-10s and one KC-135 tanker left Zaragoza Air Base, one of four bases in Spain where some 12,000 U.S. military personnel are stationed, three days before the strike, en route to U.S. bases in Britain.

Spanish officials were unavailable for comment.

Defence Minister Narcis Serra told parliament on April 16 that no U.S. tankers stationed in Spain left their bases on the day of the attack.

"No tanker left Spanish bases for flight refuelling operations," he said.

El Pais said the tankers flown to RAF Fairford and Mildenhall in Britain had been replaced by four KC-135s which were not used on the day of the strike against Libya.

Spain's Socialist government denied the U.S. strike force use of Spanish air space for the raid on Libya.

Qadhafi was with family during raid

Meanwhile Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi was quoted by a British newspaper Sunday as saying he was asleep with his family in their home in Tripoli when U.S. planes bombed the city on April 15.

"The house came down like a heap of rubble," Col. Qadhafi quoted as telling the newspaper Sunday Times in an interview.

"I started to save the children, it was difficult groping my way between the bombs and the ashes," he said.

Col. Qadhafi's 16-month-old adopted daughter was killed in the raid and two of his sons were injured.

"It was particularly difficult that night because my wife had a slipped disc and she was strapped to the bed," Col. Qadhafi said.

The attack was carried out by 33 planes — especially for the house and my tent. You can take a look yourself."

"There was no reason whatsoever, no direct conflict between the U.S. and Libya — no rationale, no reason for the U.S. to have done what it did," he said.

New Maronite patriarch assumes duties

BEIRUT (R) — Patriarch Nasrallah Sfeir was Sunday installed as the religious head of Lebanon's Maronite Christian community in a ceremony attended by President Amin Gemayel and government officials.

The colourful ceremony at the patriarchal seat at Bkirik, north east of Beirut, was also attended by Syrian Minister of State for

Foreign Relations Issam Al Naeb, special envoy of President Hafez Al Assad.

Mr. Naeb is the first Syrian official to visit Falangist militia-held areas since the Lebanese Forces militia and Christian leaders last January rejected a Syrian-mediated peace plan to end the civil war.

Sfeir, 66, was elected head of

Genscher visits Algeria

BONN (R) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher Sunday travelled to Algeria to discuss cooperation on fighting terrorism and closer relations between Bonn and the Arab World, the Foreign Ministry said.

The ministry said in a brief statement that Mr. Genscher would meet Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim.

The official Algerian News Agency APS reported Saturday that the talks would certainly include tension in the Mediterranean caused by the U.S.-Libya crisis.

APS said West Germany had disapproved of the April 15 U.S. bombing raid on Libya, which Washington has said was in retaliation for Tripoli's support of attacks on U.S. and European targets.

West Germany has ordered a drastic cut in staff at Libya's mission in Bonn as its contribution to European Community action against Libya in the wake of the raid.

West German officials hope the United States will be dissuaded from mounting further military action against Tripoli if European Community states implement diplomatic measures against Col. Qadhafi's administration.

SDI delegation ends talks in Israel

By Andrew Whitley

TEL AVIV — A high-powered delegation of U.S. companies involved in the Strategic Defence Initiative or "Star Wars" programme left Israel last week, encouraged by the prospect of cooperation with Israeli high-tech concerns on the project. It was the first U.S. corporate mission to discuss joint work on Star Wars with a foreign ally.

Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, defence minister, is expected to sign a government-level memorandum of understanding with the U.S. on "Star Wars" research, during a visit to Washington in early May. The U.K. and West Germany have already concluded such agreements with the U.S.

One contract for work on the SDI programme was signed during the U.S. delegation's week-long visit by Ben Gurion University in Beer Sheva. A further contract is expected to be signed shortly with Sorek, the government nuclear research centre. Details on the agreements, and the U.S. contractors involved, have not been disclosed. But

among the 20 companies taking part in the mission were Boeing, Grumman, Northrop and General Electric.

Dr. Joyce Starr, a director of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, who headed the delegation, said discussions on a further deal, valued at \$50m (£3.5m) in "a parallel area of activity," had also emerged.

However, Dr. Starr said the purpose of the mission, which she had initiated and coordinated, with the blessing of the Pentagon's SDI organisation, had been primarily exploratory.

The Israeli government has given an enthusiastic welcome to the prospect of sharing in SDI-related research, because of the spin-off benefits for its weapons development programmes.

Its most pressing strategic concern is to develop an effective counter to the Soviet SS-21 ground-to-ground ballistic missiles deployed by Syria. The U.S. has expressed great interest in the work already underway in Israel on meeting this deadly, short-range threat, through anti-missile

weapons.

Israel also has advanced work in lasers, electro-optics and infra-red devices. But, according to one participant in the mission, above all what Israel has to offer the U.S. in this field is "a tremendous creativity motivation."

Dr. Starr said this was the first time such a diverse delegation of defence contractors had travelled to Israel to discuss a security issue in a "quasi-open manner."

One frustration had been an inability to define logically what the relationship between U.S. and Israeli concerns should be, she said.

In terms of access to sub-contracts on SDI research, Israel is being treated on a competitive, equal footing with Western Europe, she said, with no special favours.

Dr. Starr said Israel may have slipped a little behind its European competitors in the race for SDI contracts, because of its delay in concluding the government-to-government memorandum covering technology transfer and security matters — Financial Times.

Eritrean rebels seek financial aid from Gulf

ABU DHABI (R) — The leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front, Osman Saleh Sabbi, Sunday asked Arab Gulf states to boost their financial support for his fight against Ethiopia's Marxist government.

"We appeal to the GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) states who slashed their limited financial support because of the decrease in oil revenues to give the revolution part of their attention due to the security connection which exists between the Red Sea basin and the Gulf," he told a news conference.

He also appealed for political aid from Gulf leaders, saying "a continuous war in Eritrea will drive the Eritreans to radicalism and desperate actions which will damage security in the Red Sea and disrupt navigation in this waterway."

He said the Ethiopian government was out to destabilise security in the Gulf region.

"Ethiopia, like Vietnam in South East Asia, is trying to play the role of policeman in favour of international Communism in the Horn of Africa," he said.

He said Ethiopian President Mengistu Hail Mariam had readied 7,000 well-armed troops to go to South Yemen in support of former President Ali Nasser Mohamoud during January's fighting between Marxist factions there, but was stopped at last moment by the Soviet Union.

Israel attacks Kohl's support for Waldheim

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel reacted angrily Sunday to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's declaration of support for former U.N. chief Kurt Waldheim, who is accused of hiding a Nazi past.

"The fact that Kohl is the Chancellor of Germany obligates him to stay out of an affair such as this," Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo said.

Dr. Kurt Saturday called Dr. Waldheim, a candidate in the May 4 Austrian presidential elections,

a "great patriot" and said he was shocked by accusations against him.

Dr. Waldheim, U.N. secretary-general from 1972 to 1982, has denied allegations by the World Jewish Congress (WJC) of involvement in brutal operations while serving in the German army in the Balkans during World War II.

"A German chancellor cannot get involved this way on the side of a candidate in elections in another

country who has a Nazi past," Milo told state radio.

Milo, of the right-wing Likud Party, said he hoped his statement would have a strong impact in West Germany.

"We must emphasise to Germany the fact we have not forgotten and we continue to be on guard towards Germany and the resurgence of Nazism anywhere in the world," he said. "We have not closed accounts with Germany and they will never be shut."

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16:30 Koran
16:45 Cartoons
16:55 Mickey Mouse
17:10 Children's programme
17:20 Small Wonder
17:35 Arabic Series
17:45 Programme on the Armed Forces
18:00 News in Arabic
18:15 Arabic series
18:30 Tomorrow's programme
21:45 Arabic Film
23:00 News Summary in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

18:30 Documentaire: Numbre et Lumiere
19:00 News in French
19:15 Magazine Sportif
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Towards 2000
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Allo Allo
21:00 With Mezzogiorno to Mezzogiorno
21:10 Heart of the High Country
22:00 News in English
22:20 Dallas

RADIO JORDAN

8.5 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 940 KHz. SW
Tel 774111-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsweek
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
08:45 Pop Session
09:00 News Summary
09:15 Pop Session Cont.
09:30 News Bulletin
09:45 Instruments
10:00 Over a Cup of Tea
10:15 Pop Session
10:30 News Summary
10:45 Instruments
11:00 Old Favourites
11:15 Discovering Music
11:30 Pop Session
11:45 News Summary
12:00 Sports Round-up
12:15 Music
12:30 Newsweek
12:45 Date with a Star
13:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:45 Evening Show Cont.

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

07:00 Newsweek 07:30 The Heat of the Day 07:45 Orama 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:05 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 08:30 Letterbox 08:45 Late News 08:50 The Week 09:00 Newsweek 09:30 Personal Solutions 10:00 World News 10:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 10:30 South and Central Asia 11:00 World News Summary 11:15 The Heat of the Day 11:30 Anything Goes 12:00 World News 12:05 British Press Review 12:15 Good Books 12:30 Musical News, Look Ahead 12:45 People's Choice 13:00 News Summary; Pleading the Patient 13:30 Hitville USA 14:00 World News 14:05 News About Britain 14:15 Talking for Tomorrow 14:30 Album Time 15:00 Radio Newsworld 15:15 Quote, Unquote 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 16:30 Robert Tear's Victorian Song Book 17:00 News Summary; Outlook 17:45 A Short Walk in the Hinds 18:00 Radio Newsworld 18:15 Pleading the Patient 18:45 What's New 19:00 World News 19:05 Commentary 19:15 Behind the Credits 19:30 Quiz Interlude 19:45 The Week Today 20:00 World News 20:05 Book Choice 20:15 My Word 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsweek 21:30 Charlie 22:00 News Summary; Outlook 22:30 Stock Market Report 22:45 People's Choice 22:50 World News 23:00 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 23:30 Sports International 24:00 News Summary; Network U.K. 00:15 Quiz Interlude 00:30 Countdown 01:00

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 KHz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:30 News 08:30 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning News 19:30 News Summary 19:45 News 19:50 News 19:55 News 20:00 News 20:05 News 20:10 News 20:15 News 20:20 News 20:25 News 20:30 News 20:35 News 20:40 News 20:45 News 20:50 News 20:55 News 21:00 News 21:05 News 21:10 News 21:15 News 21:20 News 21:25 News 21:30 News 21:35 News 21:40 News 21:45 News 21:50 News 21:55 News 22:00 News 22:05 News 22:10 News 22:15 News 22:20 News 22:25 News 22:30 News 22:35 News 22:40 News 22:45 News 22:50 News 22:55 News 23:00 News 23:05 News 23:10 News 23:15 News 23:20 News 23:25 News 23:30 News 23:35 News 23:40 News 23:45 News 23:50 News 23:55 News 24:00 News 24:05 News 24:10 News 24:15 News 24:20 News 24:25 News 24:30 News 24:35 News 24:40 News 24:45 News 24:50 News 24:55 News 25:00 News 25:05 News 25:10 News 25:15 News 25:20 News 25:25 News 25:30 News 25:35 News 25:40 News 25:45 News 25:50 News 25:55 News 26:00 News 26:05 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News 64:05 News 64:10 News 64:15 News 64:20 News 64:25 News 64:30 News 64:

NEWS IN BRIEF

Ministry seeks loan to raise height of dam

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has entrusted the Ministry of Planning to approach the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development for a loan required to finance raising the King Talal Dam. The project is expected to cost \$7.25 million. The cabinet also decided to create four new directorates at the Ministry of Health. These will be called the directorates of primary health, Al Bashir Hospital directorate, the health security and medical teaching directorates.

Cabinet approves protocol with Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has approved a protocol on sport and youth affairs which was signed recently between Jordan and Iraq. The protocol aims to promote and develop relations between the two countries in sports and youth fields.

Ministry completes 5-year plan document

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Planning has completed a document containing details of the new 1986-90 five year development plan. The two-part document includes a comprehensive assessment of the achievements of development plans over the past 30 years and social and economic schemes in the new plan. A ministry spokesman said a committee will meet at the University of Jordan on May 7 to finalise discussions of the plan.

Palestinian council to discuss education

AMMAN (Petra) — The Palestinian educational council will open a five-day meeting at the Amman Hotel in Amman on Tuesday to discuss a number of educational matters of concern to Palestinians. On the agenda are subjects such as university education, Palestinian university graduates and the Israeli authorities' interference in educational curricula. The Arab League will be represented by Dr. Mohammad Al Farra, the league's assistant secretary general, and the meeting will be attended by representatives of the Ministries of Education and Social Development and delegates from Syria and Palestine.

Aqaba camp to open this summer

AQABA (Petra) — A summer camp in Aqaba for vacationers will open in the middle of the coming summer, according to Aqaba Region Authority (ARA) Director Mohammad Sa'id Abu Nowar. He said the camp can accommodate 750 families and has been established on an area of 350 dunums provided with all conveniences and facilities. Mr. Abu Nowar said that during the coming three years restaurants, cafes as well as water sports facilities will be added to the camp which is situated on the southern beach.

USAID team makes field tour in Zarqa

ZARQA (Petra) — Director of the Education Department in Zarqa Governorate, Dr. Saud Mahmoud, Sunday accompanied a working team from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) on a field tour to a number of sites in new Zarqa, Awajan, Russeifa and Wadi Al Hajar to inspect sites where new schools will be established.

Book reviews lives of 3 prominent figures

AMMAN (J.T.) — A new book on the life of three prominent Jordanian figures has recently been issued in Amman. The book, in Arabic, has been written by the well-known Jordanian historian Sulaiman Musa and it covers the lives of three prominent Jordanian figures, Hazza' Al Majali, Sulaiman Al Nabulsi and Wasfi Al Tal, who all served as Jordanian prime ministers. The book covers many previously unknown aspects about the lives of these three figures who played influential roles in the modern history of Jordan. The book is the third by Mr. Musa and his other works have been published in English, French and Russian.

Social work symposium starts today

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Social Development will open a three-day symposium on the role of social and voluntary work in development and the symposium will be held at the Amman Chamber of Commerce on Monday. The social work situation in Jordan and its future prospects will be discussed by participants who will also review 10 working papers on social work in the West and East Banks of Jordan, and the role of women, youth and voluntary societies in development.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh (center left) see off members of a medical team who left for Sudan on Sunday.

Sunday to continue Jordan's relief and assistance programmes for drought and famine victims (Petra photo)

Campaign to raise funds for national cancer centre

AMMAN (J.T.) — A three-day "knock at the door" campaign to raise funds for charity and for building the Amal National Cancer Centre will start on April 30 and special teams will tour different regions to spread public awareness about the need to combat cancer. Dr. Abdullah Al Khatib, executive director of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) in Jordan said Sunday.

Dr. Khatib was speaking at a meeting held at the Princess Alia School and attended by teachers and school principals who are arranging for groups of students to take part in the campaign.

Dr. Khatib reviewed arrangements for the campaign and spoke about a programme for students to help in the GUVS-sponsored project. Nearly 5,000 students will be taking part in the campaign on a voluntary basis and they will visit homes, organisations, companies, schools and other institutions in most Jordanian towns and villages.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali has issued instructions to directors of education in all regions urging them to cooperate with the national teams and to involve scouts and all able youngsters in the fund-raising campaign.

Dr. Khatib chaired an enlarged meeting at GUVS headquarters on April 20 to talk about the campaign and its objectives. At the meeting, attended by representatives of the Ministries of Education and Social Development as well as community colleges and universities, it was announced that special committees have been formed in each governorate to supervise the work of the campaign.

The students taking part in the campaign, which starts on Wednesday, will be wearing specially marked shirts and caps donated by a local company.

Sharif Zaid inspects military formations

AMMAN (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker spent Saturday and Sunday on an inspection tour of one of the Armed Forces formations in the training area. Sharif Zaid was briefed by the division's commander on the progress and preparations for an exercise which the formation will conduct with live ammunition.

Sharif Zaid continued his tour by visiting units participating in the exercise and he was briefed by unit commanders on the duties and tasks assigned to them.

On Sunday morning the commander-in-chief watched an exercise with live ammunition conducted by one of the formations which used a variety of weapons during the exercise. The Royal Jordanian Air Force also took part in the exercise with several air sorties and helicopters participated in the exercise for the first time. The engineering company participating in the exercise also set up a bridge to facilitate the crossing of armoured machinery.

Sharif Zaid also met with officers and personnel participating in the exercises and thanked them for their efforts and praised their high standards.

Accompanying Sharif Zaid on his tour were Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fahd Abu Taleb, a number of his aides as well as high-ranking army officers.



Cars lie crushed beneath soil and debris after a wall collapsed on a parking lot in Abdali Sunday (Photo Youssef Al Allaw)

Wall collapses on public car park in Abdali

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — At least eleven cars were buried under debris when a cement wall collapsed on a public parking lot opposite the Ministry of Finance and Customs in Abdali on Sunday.

The collapse, according to a Civil Defence Department (CDD) official, was caused by pressure from soil on the base of the wall built into the hillside. The collapse resulted in no casualties

but tens of parked cars were also slightly damaged due to falling stones and soil. Colonel Nasser Barakat, director of the Amman CDD base, told the Jordan Times.

Col. Barakat said that vehicles and personnel from the CDD, together with teams from the Public Security Department (PSD) and Amman Municipality, rushed to the site, evacuated the area and salvaged the cars from under the debris. The parking lot is owned by Mr. Samir Nasser.

Medical team leaves for Sudan with more drugs, relief supplies

Prince Hassan, health minister see off mission members

AMMAN (J.T.) — Another medical team has left for Sudan with supplies and equipment which will be used to provide treatment to the victims of drought and famine in the country.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh were at the airport to see off the mission members who will deliver seven tonnes of medicines and equipment for a laboratory as well as five tonnes of clothing to be distributed to sick people being housed in a special camp 200 kilometres from the city of Kass.

According to Dr. Hamzeh, the new mission will follow up and continue medical services initiated by earlier missions. Dr. Hamzeh also said that the Ministry of Health will soon send a special team to Kass who will help in the fight against malaria which has spread in the region. The team will fill in swamps and marshes to remove the breeding grounds of mosquitoes which cause the disease, he continued.

Also present at hand to see the mission off was Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, under secretary of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, who is rapporteur of a special national committee for solidarity with the Sudanese people, and Dr. Anwar Bilbisi, secretary general of the Jordan Medical Council, who headed earlier missions to Sudan.

The national committee has been organising shipments of medicine and other relief supplies to the Sudanese people who were the victims of drought and famine. Jordan has also sent teams to Sudan to re-install water and power networks and to re-introduce health services, according to Dr. Abbadi. He said that the committee has been supervising the work of medical teams at a hospital in Sudan and other centres providing assistance to the victims of drought and famine.

The committee was formed last year upon the directives of His Majesty King Hussein and soon after Prince Hassan's visit to Sudan where he inspected the drought-stricken regions of the country. Since then, Jordan has been supplying medicine, food and clothing to the victims in addition to providing medical services.

Doctors perform stomach nerve operation at Karak hospital

KARAK (Petra) — A doctor at Karak Government Hospital has recently conducted a successful operation on the nerves which trigger the secretion of gastric acids into the stomach.

The operation was performed on Abdul Hafez Al Jawazneh, a citizen from Jozah village in Karak Governorate, and was conducted by Dr. Sa'eed Al Taweeel, a specialist in general surgery. Dr. Taweeel said that the patient was admitted to the hospital's general surgery section on April 14 after a long course of treatment at the hospital's internal medicine section following duodenal and gastric endoscopy tests at Al Bashir Hospital which had the necessary equipment. Dr. Taweeel went on to say that it was discovered that the patient had been suffering from ulcerations and lesions in the duodenum as a result of high gastric acid secretions in the stomach. Therefore, he added, it was decided to conduct an operation on the nerves responsible for gastric acid secretion and which are also connected to the liver and pancreas.

The operation, which was conducted for the first time at Karak hospital, needed accurate and complete knowledge of the gastric nerves because any mistake in defining these nerves could lead to paralysis of stomach movement or disorders which might cause chronic problems. Dr. Taweeel explained. The secretion of gastric acids decreased two days after the operation and the patient has started to take light meals and liquids which the stomach passed to the duodenum, he continued.

JFA bars Wihdat from football tournament after youth dies in disturbances at local match

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Football Association (JFA) has decided not to allow Al Wihdat Football Club to participate in the 1986 football tournament and has penalised three Wihdat players for their part in a disturbance which occurred at the King Hussein Sports City last Friday.

The JFA decided to strike off Nader Zaatar from Al Wihdat and to deny two other players, Khaled Salim and Basem Tayyem, from playing football matches for six months.

The disturbances and acts of hooliganism at a football match between the two sides caused the death of 14-year-old Abdul Fatah Abu Hassan and resulted in the injury of 14 other youths.

The trouble was triggered by the 1-0 defeat of Al Wihdat by Al Faisali in the cup of cups match held under the patronage of Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher.

The Wihdat players were reported to have goaded their supporters into causing the trouble and several supporters threw stones, empty bottles and other missiles at security men on the field and at supporters of Al Faisali club.

He said that all directors of education in different regions have been instructed to ensure that the circular is abided by, and it warned that disciplinary measures would be taken against schools which violate the new regulations.

The circular was issued following a public controversy over recent teacher-student trouble at the Rosary College in Amman. According to reports in the local press, the school's administration decided that there would be no graduation ceremony for the tawjihi students after they caused trouble in class and later refused to attend classes. The protest was reportedly triggered by the physical punishment of one tawjihi student.

Several columns appeared in the local press criticising the school's attitude and methods of punishment and the columns urged the school's administration to reconsider its decision about the graduation ceremony.

Qadhafi: U.S. attacks could trigger world war

(Continued from page 1)

Saturday it was theoretically possible to use covert action, along with tough economic sanctions, against Libya.

The Los Angeles Times quoted Mr. Shultz as saying the U.S. bombing of Libya was just one type of military action. "There are lots of others," he said.

"We need to develop a sense of variety (of tactics) to suit the variety of what it is we're dealing with," he said in an interview with the newspaper's editors.

"Tactically, there are all sorts of forms of sanctions that can be applied," he said. "It is theoretically possible to use covert action."

Mr. Shultz said if covert action was to be successful, there was a need for more secrecy.

Mr. Shultz said he was pleased at what he described as the Western European governments' changing response towards the U.S. administration's tougher policy on guerrilla violence.

Thatcher backs force

In London, Mrs. Thatcher said on Sunday Western democracies should always be prepared to use military force as an ultimate means of punishing countries supporting terrorism.

Mrs. Thatcher accused Libya of sponsoring international terrorism and said not using military force against supporters of terrorists would only encourage violent attacks on Western targets.

"What you cannot do is to leave a tyrant free to murder and maim as often as, when and where he chooses," Mrs. Thatcher said in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC).

"If you totally reject the use of force the tyrant wins," she added, defending her decision to let the United States launch its air raid on Libya from bases in Britain.

Asked whether she would back

any future U.S. requests for military attacks on Iran or Syria for their alleged support of "terrorism," Mrs. Thatcher replied: "You have to consider the requests under the circumstances at the time and under the merits of the case."

In Tripoli, diplomatic sources said Britain is advising dependents of its nationals working in Libya to leave the country because of the uncertain situation here.

Representatives of the British community were to be informed at a meeting Sunday night, they added.

British nationals were in no immediate danger, but Britain wanted to reduce the numbers in Libya in the event that any evacuation was thought necessary later, the sources said.

Relations between Britain and Libya, soured by the death of a policeman when shots were fired from the Libyan embassy in London in April 1984, have been especially tense since the U.S. air attack on Libya 12 days ago in which U.S. planes took off from British bases.

Britain last week expelled 22 Libyan students on the grounds that they threatened national security. And another 300 Libyan students have been asked to leave Britain by May 31.

Some 5,000 Britons live in Libya, mostly workers in the oil sector, but diplomats said the number is now around 4,000 as many failed to return from Easter holidays after the raid and several hundred have left since then.

In Rome, Italian Foreign Ministry officials said press reports here that four Italians working in Libya had been arrested on espionage charges were untrue.

The four men, employees of the Italian civil engineering firm Impresit in the Libyan town of Tob-

ruk, were currently in Tripoli, where they were in contact with and being assisted by the Italian consulate, the officials said.

Italian officials last week denied press reports that the four men, along with other Impresit employees, had been ordered into a Libyan military base. They said the men had been invited to stay at the camp for their own safety.

Italy said on Saturday that it had asked the Libyan people's bureau in Rome to reduce its personnel by 10 and would restrict the movements of diplomats remaining in Italy.

A Foreign Ministry communiqué said the moves were in line with a decision taken by European Community countries last week, adding that Libyans expelled from other EC countries for suspected involvement in "terrorism" would be denied entry into Italy.

In Lyons, France, police chief Alain Jezequel told reporters on Saturday an anonymous caller for a group called the Revolutionary Arab Front said it was behind a bomb explosion before dawn in a building in the central business district.

The blast caused a fire which destroyed the sixth-floor offices of American Express and Control Data, another U.S. firm.

The killing less than 24 hours earlier of Kenneth Marston, the British managing director of the U.S. power tools company Black and Decker, was claimed by an anonymous caller from what appeared to be an Arab group.

Reports said the tape-recorded claim referred to reprisals against Americans in retaliation for the U.S. attack on Libya.

Police said earlier the Marston killing could be connected to the company's prosecution of a Lyons man for theft.

Cabinet reshuffled

(Continued from page 1)

Born in Bir Al Sabe' in 1936, Mr. Dudin completed his secondary education in Jordan and then obtained a degree in English from Egyptian universities. He also served as teacher of English. Later he served as translator and then as director of Radio Jordan. He also served as director of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation, Jordan's ambassador to Romania and director of the Cities and Villages Development Bank.

Mr. Rajai Dajani

Mr. Dajani, who took over as minister of transport, obtained a degree in law from Damascus University in 1960 and served in various military posts.

Mr. Dajani, 47, served as military prosecutor and later as a legal counsellor and judge. Later Mr. Dajani served as assistant director of the Intelligence Department until he retired in 1982 with the rank of major general.

Mr. Dajani held the post of director of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's office for

two years following which he served as Royal Court secretary general until he was nominated as minister on Sunday.

Dr. Eld Dahiyat

Dr. Dahiyat, who took over as minister of youth, is a full professor of English literature at the University of Jordan.

Born in 1945 at Shobak, Dr. Dahiyat completed his secondary school education in Amman and then obtained a degree in English literature from the University of Jordan in 1967. Dr. Dahiyat was a recipient of a U.S. Fulbright grant before he obtained a masters degree in English literature in 1971 from North Carolina State University.

After obtaining a doctorate in English literature in 1973 he was appointed professor for English at the University of Jordan.

Dr. Dahiyat became chairman of the English Department at the University of Jordan in 1980 and served as assistant and vice dean of the Faculty of Art until 1983.

During 1984 and 1985 Dr. Dahiyat was a Fulbright visiting professor at American universities.

OBITUARY

Prince Mohammad Diauddin Nazem deeply mourns for his uncle

Prince Omar Fauzi Diauddin Othman Ugulu who passed away in Amman at the age of 70.

He will be taken to Turkey where he will be laid to rest at the family cemetery in Istanbul. An announcement will be made later about the acceptance of condolences.

JAPANESE FOOD FESTIVAL

The famous taste of Japanese food - prepared for you in the traditional way is an occasion for all the family.

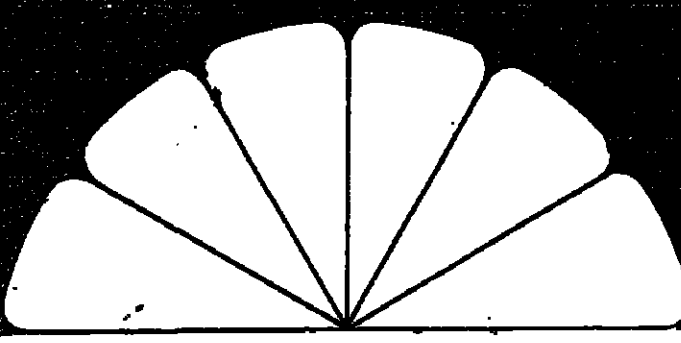
Sushi - fresh and piquant. Or yakitori - savory and spicy. The famous art of tempura - shrimps, vegetables and all of the best of Japanese cuisine prepared fresh daily for lunch or dinner.

Welcome to a delightful trip out of the ordinary - the Japanese Food Festival at al Mansaf.

Marriott

ماريوت

For more information contact 660100



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 Jordan Times advertising department

Time to end unholy pact

THE contemporary Iranian predicament in the context of its war with Iraq is shrouded in a bundle of contradictions. The outright Iranian refusal to accept international mediation and resolution of conflicts by peaceful means reveals its intransigent rejection of all accepted moral codes of behaviour in international relations. What incessantly spurs the Iranian regime to continue the war with Iraq is that it revels in the glory of hundreds and thousands of its own young men being butchered on the battle front. Human cost, material losses and international condemnation do not disturb its unflinching determination to carry on the war, for its moral fibre has been torn asunder by a false prestige.

A policy based on the hollow concept of false prestige is bound to be irrational and self-defeating, particularly when the regime has to depend heavily on others whom it has been condemning daily and publicly since day one of the revolution. All its orchestrated solidarity with the Arabs, for example, in liquidating Zionism by encouraging the extermination of the state of Israel itself has been vanishing in thin air with each passing moment as there is no question that the regime is guilty of shady dealings in weapon transactions with Israel.

The Americans, the Soviets and even the French were considered members of the Salatin tribes of Lucifer with whom contacts were to be shunned for reasons of keeping the Iranian culture undefiled. The vitriolic nature of the U.S. embassy hostages drama in Tehran provided an early indication of the extremism and irresponsibility that have become permanent features of the Iranian regime. But its trumpeted objectives of exorcising its society, allegedly corrupted by excessive contact with Western culture during the course of the deposed Shah's rule, and reorienting it to an ideal society that would reflect Islamic values, sounded increasingly hollow as the war continued to rage on its western front. For the lengthening shadow of the war brought the regime suppliants kneeling down before the same powers whom it had earlier condemned and whose weapons culture does not inhibit them from providing arms to friends or foes, openly or under the counter, provided the deals bring them good profit.

Why should the Iranian regime practise hypocrisy? Most of the weapons in the Iranian armoury were supplied by the U.S. in the pre-revolutionary days. During the Shah's rule there were about forty arms-selling agencies based in Iran, vying with one another to sell their weapons to the armed forces. It was easy for the present regime to revive the old network in the U.S. and elsewhere and to establish clandestine connections with the worldwide weapons smuggling network. It is not at all surprising that Iran spends billions of dollars a year in the underground arms market.

The U.S. Customs Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation last week unearthed many undercover operations, revealing the full extent of the black-market buying spree of Iran to beef up its false prestige. For its own survival and false prestige it would continue the war with Iraq at all cost and nothing would deter it even if it were to make a pact with the devil.

Never mind what Israel says and tells the Americans about its role in supplying weapons to Iran. It is involved — and heavily so — in arming Khomenei to the teeth, and it is doing so not only for the financial profit but also to weaken both Iraq and Iran even further by fueling this destructive war between the two Islamic countries.

The unholy, albeit undeclared, pact between Iran and Israel has to be broken. And the U.S., more than anybody else, should take its responsibility in reining in its client state and make it desist from helping the devil. This is best done not for the benefit of Iraq or any other country but in the interest of human dignity and continuity and for the sake of humanity itself.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: Are Arabs prepared for the new threat?

ISRAEL has become accustomed to launching an aggression on the Arabs every 10 years or so, and the present weak Arab situation is more than tempting for yet another adventure. Reports speak of a possible aggression coming soon, probably during the coming summer before the Arabs will have the opportunity to rally their forces and unify their ranks. The Arabs will be wrong to believe that the Europeans or other parties could come to their help if they are exposed again to another aggression, and it should be emphasised that only Arab solidarity and unity of action and objective can help the Arab Nation defend itself. Solidarity is a shield with which the Arabs can protect themselves from the coming blow, and this is a fact that has to be taken into serious consideration by Arab leaders now preparing to gather at a summit meeting. Perhaps the Arab leaders will remember the repeated warnings made by Jordan about the looming threats and dangers and perhaps they will take proper measures this time to protect themselves against the coming blow.

Al Dustour: Sudan sets the example

ARAB people everywhere were quite happy for the Sudanese people to have their democratic rule back again after two decades of dictatorial rule. The Sudanese people were rejoicing at the convening of their first parliament after a very long period of oppression and injustice. The people of other Arab countries look to this development as a good example that should be followed in Arab states because a parliament representing all factions and groups and political parties can best represent the various sectors of the public. This welcome development could not have come about of course without the responsible attitude of the ruling military council which had vowed to hand over the government to a civilian administration. The switch to civilian rule is also another example that should be copied by many Arab states where the military have been in control since their coming to power in a coup or another. The new parliament in Khartoum represents the people of Sudan, but this council is now faced with numerous problems and a very heavy burden before real democratic life can be exercised in Sudan.

Sawt Al Shaab: Sudan needs help

AFTER a long nightmare of dictatorial rule in Sudan the civilians have been offered the opportunity to take control of the government and the military have handed over the power to the representatives of the people in parliament. Despite the numerous problems Sudan is now facing, despite the famine and drought and the current secessionist movement in the south of the country the military decided to give the representatives of the people the chance to rule and to find proper solutions for all these problems. But this parliament in Khartoum is in need of support and help from Arab countries to deal with the secessionists and end their rebellion which aims at separating the south from the rest of the country.

U.S.-Israeli-Central American connection

By Benjamin Beit-Hallahmi

The following is the last part of an article on Israel's and U.S. involvement in Central America over the past ten years. The article, whose writer is a professor of psychology at Haifa University, and author of forthcoming book on Israel's relations with the Third World, is reprinted from the Link magazine which is published by the New York-based Americans for Middle East understanding, Inc. The first, second and third parts of the article appeared in April 23, 23 and 27 issues of the Jordan Times.

Costa Rica

COSTA RICA, presently an oasis of tranquillity, may very well become an integral part of the region's conflicts. Although the country has no army, it does depend on a 5,000-man civil guard.

Relations between Costa Rica and Israel became closer following the beginning of the administration of President Luis Alberto Monge, former ambassador to Israel, in May 1982. Thus, Costa Rica was the first country to move its embassy from Tel-Aviv to occupied Jerusalem in 1984.

In 1982, plans were announced to upgrade the Costa Rican National Guard and would include purchasing Israeli weapons and using Israeli advisers to train the force. Israel reportedly agreed to deposit \$7 million in the Costa Rican Central Bank, and to encourage United States Jews to take their vacations there. In addition to help with economic problems, Israel would supply arms and counter-insurgency training to the Costa Rican police. Israel reached an agreement with Costa Rica, whereby it would sell Costa Rica military equipment and offer counter-insurgency training. This was accomplished during a visit to San Jose by Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir in October 1982.

Since 1974 Costa Rica has received military aid from Israel, Taiwan, South Korea, Argentina, Panama, Venezuela, Japan and Spain. As one of the countries supplying Costa Rica with "internal security" aid, Israel officially offered police and anti-terrorist training, while Argentina provided both hardware and advice. Israel has also specifically aided in the building of an electronic fence on the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, begun in 1982. Israel additionally became the main supplier of small arms to Costa Rica, not only training the Costa Rican anti-terrorist unit, but also presenting the Costa Rican police with 500 Galil rifles as a gift of friendship.

On the political economic front, the Costa Rican ambassador to Israel in 1983, Karen Olson Beck, was quoted as saying that U.S. Jewish leaders, at the request of the Israeli government, met with President Monge to discuss Costa Rica's debt renegotiation in the United States. Costa Rica was subsequently able to arrange a rescheduling programme for its foreign debts.

What Israel is doing

AS WE look back to the history of significant Israeli involvement in Central America during the past ten years, the change seems clear. In 1975, Israel entered the region as a seller of arms. A decade later, Israel is a committed party in the regional struggle, and some might even speak of an active Israeli intervention. Israeli arms and military advisers are present, according to a journalist with close ties to the United States government, because "The arms and trainers are being used to combat anti-government insurgents in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica."

One figure offered as a total value of Israeli arms sales in the region in 1984 was \$22 million. Although relatively small, the figure may be both realistic and significant in terms of the whole region. Several reports of discussions involving Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras centre on the revival of CONDECA, a joint military command for the three countries. The uniformity of weaponry, all made in Israel, used by the three armies, and the uniformity of communication systems of the same origin, would be important factors in the viability of the new CONDECA.

Some of the military hardware sold by Israel in Central America was not made in Israel. French-built jets, the Marcel Dassault Ouragan and the Marcel Dassault Super-Mystere B2, were sold to El Salvador and Honduras when they became too obsolete for the Israeli Air Force. Forementioned Mauer-99 rifles, made in Germany, were sold to Guatemala after they too became obsolete. Soviet-made arms captured during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 were sold in Central America because Israel had no use for them.

What Israel can offer Central American regimes, and what very few other countries have developed, is electronic antiquerrilla equipment. This includes ground radar systems, which can track both human beings and vehicles moving at ground level. It also includes electronic fencing, sensitive to any attempted penetration.

What we find among many military men in Central America is a real admiration for Israel and for the Israeli military, whom they see as tough, efficient and "unencumbered by issues of human rights."

One writer has mentioned "Personal connections between retired high-ranking Israeli officers and the generals of the region..."

Such personal connections after an officer has retired grow out of a close working relationship before retirement, and these obviously do exist. Often "...many former officers have been travelling through Central America offering their personal services as anti-terrorist consultants, permanent advisers, trainers, and even as simple bodyguards."

Another reason for the interest displayed by Central American regimes is the strong pro-Israeli lobby in the United States, which can do wonders for a reactionary third world regime in the dangerous waters of U.S. public opinion. Accordingly there are the "...hopes in the Salvadoran government that the influential pro-Israel lobby in the United States will lead a discreet hand in congressional debates over the wisdom of administration policy on Central America..."

Other right-wing regimes, including South Africa, Taiwan, Brazil and Argentina, have been active in promoting U.S. interests in the form of military aid to right-wing regimes in Central America. Argentina (under the military regime) and Taiwan, which has the second largest embassy in Guatemala — after that of the United States — are mentioned as two countries whose involvement in the region may be greater than Israel's. Honduras has also had military contacts with Taiwan, South Korea and Argentina.

The pattern was quite clear in Nicaragua under Somoza, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. Argentina (under the military regime between 1976 and 1984) played a major role as a U.S. proxy in the region. Argentine military advisers have done counter-insurgency work in El Salvador and Guatemala, and army officers from these countries have been trained in Argentina. All this has changed, of course, with the beginning of the Alfonsín administration in Argentina in 1984.

The aid offered by the international right-wing to the contras is another case in point. The same predictable group of countries rushed to help the CIA operation against the Nicaraguan government, including, in addition to Israel, right-wing regimes in Central America, Taiwan, Argentina (until 1982) and Chile. The Argentines were active in the training of the contras in 1981-1982, but, following the Malvinas War of 1982, Argentina refused to continue in this role. One Nicaraguan official said then that, "It seems reasonable to presume that Israel

will now take over Argentina's role."

U.S. proxy

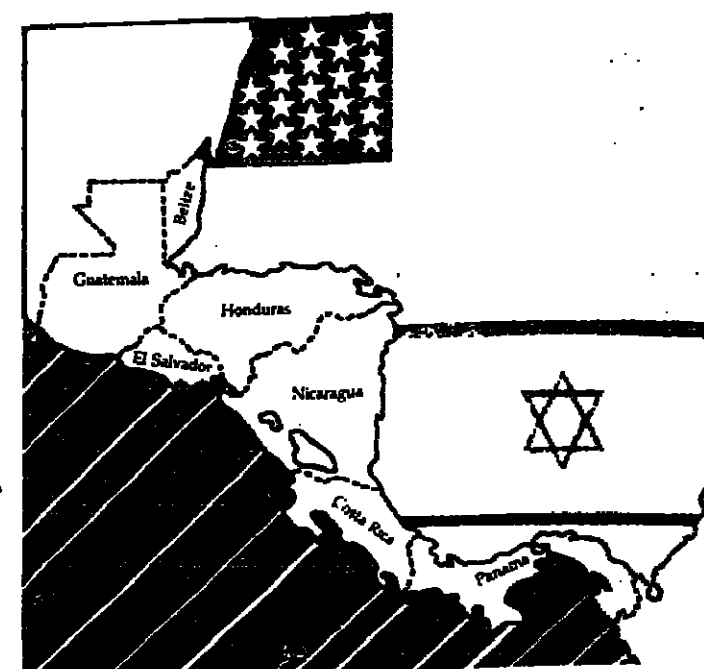
ISRAEL'S involvement in Central America has been a collaborative venture with the United States. In November 1981, both countries signed a memorandum concerning Strategic Cooperation between the United States and Israel in areas "outside the east Mediterranean zone," and the third part called for arms sales to "third" parties.

Only once, in 1981, has the United States admitted to a direct and explicit request to Israel to help a Central American country; that request came from Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the country in question was Guatemala. Otherwise, U.S. officials admit only to a "convergence of interests."

Clearly, though, the United States regards whatever Israel does in Central America as "help" in securing U.S. foreign policy goals. As one high State Department official, speaking off the record, put it: "We've indicated we're not unhappy they are helping out."

A meeting between the Israeli ambassador in Washington, Meir Rosene, and then Ambassador-at-Large Vernon Walters is said to have taken place in early 1984. Walters, former CIA deputy director and now U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, reportedly asked for greater Israeli involvement in "defending the free world" on the Central American front, and Rosene is said to have concurred. Israel's role in Central America is indeed crucial for the United States, which cannot offer direct and open military aid to states like Guatemala, because of those countries' blatant human rights violations. But Israel can and does offer such aid, as it does in other regions of the world where the United States cannot operate directly, e.g., Rhodesia, South Africa and Iran.

This last point was made clear to Israelis in a 1983 Ha'aretz article presenting the Israeli establishment's point of view of the 1981 memorandum of understanding: "The revival of the agreement now will have its most practical implications not in the Middle East, but in Central America and in Africa... In fact, this aspect of cooperation was the only one to be energetically pursued during the last two years... The director-general of Israel's foreign office, David Kimche, concentrated on this subject in most of his talks during his visit to Washington during the summer. The Americans need Israel in Africa and Latin America also because of the problems experienced by the U.S. administration when it comes to getting Congress to ratify all its



far-reaching programmes; and, of course, its military activities... In Central America, which is now the main focus of U.S. activities, the U.S. administration has long wanted to use Israel as conduit for military and other aid.

And in Israel the United States has found a more than willing proxy. Indeed, in some cases the initiative for Israeli involvement in Third World "troubles" has come from Israel and not the United States. This was the case in April 1983, when the director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, arrived in Washington with a grand plan for an Israeli "assistance programme" in Africa, Asia and Latin America, financed by the United States. From Israel's point of view such a plan makes much sense: it gains contacts in the Third World, and becomes a more indispensable ally for the United States.

This obviously was the reason, according to the Hebrew daily, Ma'ariv, that Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir proposed the strategic Cooperation agreement in Central America to Secretary of State George Schultz in 1982. Shamir reportedly suggested cooperation in Costa Rica and other countries in Central America, "where the United States is trying to stop the spread of Communist revolutionary movements." According to the article, a similar suggestion had been made a year earlier, but the Americans were cool to the idea for financial reasons. A 1983 Washington Post article claimed that the Begin government had for some time sought to play a security role in Central America in cooperation with the United States, and it quoted Israeli officials as saying that "they would be willing to act as a U.S. proxy in areas where congressional restraints or human rights concerns raise obstacles to direct U.S. aid."

One of the topics said to have been discussed during Kimche's

visit to Washington in 1984 was the setting up of a fund for Israeli aid projects in Central America and Africa. These projects, according to the Israeli journalist U. Ben-Zaman, included "military training, personal protection of leaders, and agricultural training." The fund was supposed to have been discussed by Kimche and Lawrence Eagleburger of the State Department, but the State Department denied the Ben-Zaman report. Shortly thereafter, Ben-Zaman reported that Kimche was now scheduled to meet in Washington on April 27, 1984 with Langley Motley, of the State Department, to discuss joint projects in Central America.

To the questions, Do the Israelis really identify with U.S. policies? Do they see the world as the United States sees it?, the answer has to be a qualified yes. Judging from the Israeli media, the view of the Third World from Jerusalem is almost identical with the view from Washington. President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua is consistently referred to in most of the Israeli press as "president" Ortega, while Mobutu and Marcos suffer no quotation marks around their titles. Analyses of the Central American situation, if they appear in the press at all, reflect the U.S. point of view. One cannot avoid the impression that most of the Israeli press is solidly behind the regimes in Central America, and solidly against any radical movement in the region.

As other commentators have noted, there is a similarity between Central America and what is happening in Lebanon. In Lebanon, as in the Central American countries, the United States has tried to keep in power oligarchies at war with their people. What Israel and the United States are up to is the "Lebanonisation" of Central America. And in this symbiotic venture Israel is, as one analyst aptly described it, "the arm of the United States."

Mideast peace as Israel's Tehiya would like to see it

By Joshua Brilliant
 The Jerusalem Post

IF TEHIYA could have its way, Israel would only make peace with the Arabs if the 500,000 Palestinian refugees in camps near Nabulus, Bethlehem, Gaza and elsewhere in the occupied territories were resettled across the border. The other Arabs of Tehiya's Greater Israel would be denied voting rights, unless they would prove that they supported Zionism. And if the Arabs do not make peace with Israel, they can expect to lose more territory to Israel, which, under a Tehiya government, would not hesitate to occupy more Arab land.

These are just some of the resolutions the 600 delegates to the Tehiya convention unanimously approved in the Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arba last week. To an outsider, the vision they offered was one of a militaristic state comprising a two-class society: one consisting of Jews and those Arabs who "behave themselves," and another including the vast majority of Arabs, who may live and work here but will be denied basic democratic rights.

By the end of the party's convention in a Kiryat Arba yeshiva near Hebron, it was clear Tehiya had no plans to soften its hawkish line. If anything, the convention was an exercise in firming the party's already hard line. The delegates reiterated Tehiya's opposition to any territorial concessions for peace and any form of autonomy for the Arab population.

It decided that even if an Arab ruler were to accept their terms, Israel should hesitate before concluding a peace accord unless that ruler has been elected democratically and commands his public's support.

With the "paucity" of democracies in the region, however, Israel would do best to strengthen its deterrent force, build a strong regular army and keep it at a high level of preparedness, and occupy more lands if attacked. The additional territory could remain in Israel's hands and would not be subject to negotiations, the convention unanimously decided.

Although some delegates advocated deportation of the Arabs under Israeli control, the majority came out in favour of offering financial inducements to those who are willing to leave. The 300,000 refugees residing in camps in the Gaza Strip and the 200,000 in the West Bank should be left there, pending their departure for Arab countries. If those countries won't accept them, there will be no peace, Tehiya declared.

It's a humane position, Tehiya leaders claimed. "Jordan is part of Eretz Yisrael, so in going there they won't even be emigrating," MK Goula Cohen said in an interview.

The remaining one million Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip who are not refugees will be denied their civil rights unless they support the Zionist cause.

The process of acquiring Israeli citizenship and thus the right to vote and be elected to the Knesset would be lengthy. Over a period of several years, Arabs would have to prove their allegiance to the State of Israel as the embodiment of the Zionist dream. They would be required to pass tests, complete a period of national service, pass a check by the General Security Services and prove that they have never supported a party such as the Progressive List for Peace.

Despite the similarities of the Tehiya platform with that of the Kach Party, Tehiya leaders strongly rejected any comparison with Rabbi Meir Kahane. "Don't compare him to us in any way or form, not in speech, not in thinking and not in action. His views and behaviour are unacceptable to me. He wants a theocratic state," Yuval Ne'eman MK, the party chairman, was equally forceful in his condemnation of Kahane. The main achievement of Kach's leader was to help the left because he scared people away from the national bloc.

Indeed, comparisons with Kach were not entirely fair. The atmosphere at the Tehiya convention was quiet. Delegates reasoned with one another.

For a moment, the convention had been on the verge of an explosion over the composition of one of the party forums, but Ne'eman defused the tension. "Take a deep breath," he advised the delegates.

"Think for a moment. What are you quarrelling about? Whoever really (misses the action) can go to the Herut convention and let off steam there. Its second session is pending."

He said in an interview later that the ugly scenes at the Herut convention had resulted in some of that party's members joining

Tehiya. Ne'eman said he also expected some Labourites to come over to Tehiya. He said some Labour Party members had told him they could no longer stand the dovishness of Prime Minister Peres, especially after he had recognised the Palestinians as a people.

Most of all he expected support to come from teenagers who would be voting for the first time. These would-be voters get the Tehiya message "intuitively" he said.

Military analysts say U.S. air attack on Libya went awry

By Christopher Hanson
 Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States says its air attack on Libya was virtually flawless, but some military analysts — pointing to civilian deaths, missed targets, jet malfunctions and unexploded bombs — say it went badly awry. Defence Department spokesman Robert Sims said the 33-bombers raid on April 15, in response to guerrilla attacks laid at the door of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, was "a near-flawless operation."

Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger expressed pride at the results with precision-guided "smart" munitions and said: "Very good damage effect on the military targets was achieved." Pentagon officials said Libyan headquarters where "terrorist" operations had been planned were damaged and transport aircraft and helicopters destroyed or damaged.

Despite these claims, retired Admiral Gene Larocque, director of the private Centre for Defence Information (CDI), referred to inaccurate bombing which killed civilians and said: "This was a mission that failed."

The death toll from the raids rose to 43 on Tuesday and many of the dead were civilians, according to hospital sources. Libya said the dead included Qadhafi's infant daughter.

"We had been accusing Qadhafi of murdering innocent men, women, and children, and now we have killed innocent men, women

and children," Larocque told Reuters.

A Pentagon consultant specialising in air power, who spoke on condition he would not be identified, told Reuters: "The raid was a gross stupidity. (Bombing inaccuracies) were perfectly knowable in advance. The more innocent lives lost, the more you lose the moral high ground."

Several Middle East analysts agreed, saying the raid had sparked protests in Western Europe and doubts about America's military competence as well as its ethics.

European Commission member Claude Cheysson, former French foreign minister, told reporters: "You've got to shoot straight. I've never seen a Western in which John Wayne missed the baddie and found himself with a dead baby at his feet. When Reagan falls in this way, he turns Qadhafi into a David (against Goliath)."

Western correspondents in Tripoli, escorted to bombed areas by Libyan officials but kept away from sites where damage to military targets could be assessed, have cast doubt on the Pentagon's claim of a near-perfect strike.

The correspondents inspected damage at farms where supposedly "smart" bombs and missiles fell some two miles (three km) wide of their apparent target, a military airport near Tripoli. Among the casualties, farmers said, were 300 chickens.

At Qadhafi's headquarters, the Bab Al Aziziya barracks in Tripoli, correspondents reported damage to buildings but no direct

hits other than on a tennis court. Qadhafi's tent, where he works and sleeps, was not struck.

An Apartment building behind the French embassy in Tripoli received a direct hit and other bombs destroyed dormitories at a high school for naval cadets, killing two cooks, outside the capital. A navy diving centre — the apparent target of the bombs — was off-limits to the Western press.

Western diplomats were quoted in Sunday's New York Times as saying between 60 and 80 civilians were wounded, some fatally, when houses next to Benghazi airport were hit.

Western correspondents reported an elementary school and medical dispensary were hit by bombs in Benghazi.

More than a dozen unexploded bombs were detonated by explosives experts on Sunday.

The Pentagon said Western correspondents were restricted in their movements and only saw what the Libyans showed them.

"Don't believe everything you see," Sims said.

"After the safety of our pilots, our first consideration was to avoid collateral damage and any harm to civilians. The fact that military and terrorist installations are located near civilians should be considered by those who carry out terrorist acts."

Pentagon analysts, who spoke on condition they would not be identified, said U.S. planners knew civilian deaths were likely in the raid even though the Americans would be using precision-

guided "smart" weapons.

"The idea of the surgical air strike is a myth," said one. Smoke from earlier explosions could throw a laser-guided bomb wildly off-target, he said.

Pentagon officials have acknowledged five of the 18 F-111s and two of the A-6s — supposedly all-weather bombers — did not drop their bombs due to cloud cover and malfunctions.

The complexity of the aircraft and their weapons led to breakdowns and unexploded ordnance, even though specially trained civilian engineers helped with maintenance, military analysts said.

Other critics say the attack, as planned, was too limited in scope to put a serious dent in Qadhafi's operations.

Martin Sicker, a Middle East analyst who publishes "Watch on Libya" magazine, said Washington had made a serious mistake in not coordinating an effort to put exiled pro-West Libyan opposition figures in Cairo into power in Tripoli.

U.S. officials have said one hoped-for result of the raid was a coup. But Henry Schulz, a Georgetown University Libya expert, said of the raid: "It will make a coup less likely — human nature is to rally round the leadership when under attack."

Michael Dunn, another Libya-watcher from Georgetown, said those who might wish to overthrow Qadhafi would not act now for fear of appearing to serve American ends.

The Japanese imperial family: 61 years of Showa

By Sir Hugh Cortazzi

This year is the 61st year of the Showa era (literally "brilliant peace") and Japan will be celebrating the Diamond Jubilee (60 years) of the accession to the throne of the present Emperor of Japan. This is therefore an appropriate moment to review the history and role of the Japanese imperial family.

THE present emperor is the 124th in an unbroken line that begins with the first Emperor Jimmu who according to Japanese myths, was descended from the sun goddess and reigned from 660-582 B.C. This bold statement and the way in which prewar nationalists in Japan played up the "divine" status of the emperor have led to many misunderstandings and some unfortunate results for Japan's image abroad. The facts need careful examination.

Rigidly circumscribed

One way that the "unbroken" succession was achieved was by adoption from families with a blood relationship with the Imperial Family. It also owes a good deal to the fact that the present constitution recognizes the emperor as "the symbol of the state." If we ignore the mythological emperors of the earliest periods, no Japanese emperor has ever been an autocrat. We speak in Europe about the "divine right of kings." In Japan the succession may have been regarded as "divine," but the emperor's powers have from the beginning of recorded history been limited by the oligarchy with which he was traditionally surrounded. Many of the emperors reigned for a very short span and then retired or were retired to a monastery, where they wrote poetry or meditated. In the *World of the Shining Prince*, the classic study of the Heian court in Kyoto during the Fujiwara period of Japanese history (889-1185), the late Ivan Morris noted that the height of imperial "power and prestige" was during the reign of the Emperor Kammu, but "the Emperor's authority was far from being as complete as political theory demanded." The lives of the Heian emperors were "rigidly circumscribed" and their reigns so brief that these did "not encourage the development of a vigorous personality let alone any determination to change the political status quo."

The rare occasions on which, in later years, Japanese emperors tried to assert themselves against the families around them who wielded the real military power ended in disaster. For instance, when the retired Emperor Sutoku was in conflict with the Emperor Go-Shirakawa in 1156, the military leader of the time, Taira Kiyomori, intervened on behalf of Go-Shirakawa and the famous battles between the Taira and Minamoto clans began. These ended with the sea battle of Dan-no-ura in 1184 when the boy Emperor Antoku was drowned. In 1331, the Emperor Go-Daigo started a revolt against the military rulers (shogun) in Kamakura. He was defeated and exiled to the remote Okinawa Islands, but escaped in 1332 and managed to hold Kyoto from 1334 to 1336. However, he was beaten again, and the leader of the Ashikaga family proclaimed himself shogun and appointed a new emperor named Komyo.

Go-Daigo refused to acknowledge his dismissal and set himself up in the hills south of Kyoto. For the next 60 years, these two lines of emperors disputed the throne.

The rule of the Tokugawa

Imperial attempts to dispute power with the military rulers thus failed and led to a further decline in the position of the emperor and the court. But even when the Tokugawa seized power in 1600 and established centralised feudal rule from Edo, the modern Tokyo, they never seem to have even contemplated that the shogun should or could become emperor of Japan, although interestingly enough, foreigners tended to regard the shogun as emperor of Japan during the period of Japan's seclusion from 1639-1853. Even before the beginning of this seclusion, a letter dated January 1611 from King James I of England addressing "the most high and mighty prince" and asking for his "royal favour" was delivered by William Adams to the Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu.

The emperor and his court in Kyoto were kept on a tight rein by the Tokugawa. Members of the court were confined to Kyoto and the resources available to them were strictly limited. The Tokugawa had their own representatives in Kyoto to keep watch on the court, and any attempts to assert imperial rights were firmly suppressed, though the facade was maintained that the shogun ruled under the auspices of the emperor. This provided the basis in the 1860s for the Sonno Joi movement (literally "revere the emperor and expel the barbarians") which eventually led to the fall of the Tokugawa and the re-establishment of "imperial rule." However, in practice the new government certainly was not "imperial rule." The new leaders were mainly ambitious young samurai from remote fiefs. The new emperor, known to posterity as the Emperor Meiji, was a mere boy at the time of the restoration. One of the first tasks of the new rulers was his education for the role they wanted him to play as head of a modern state.

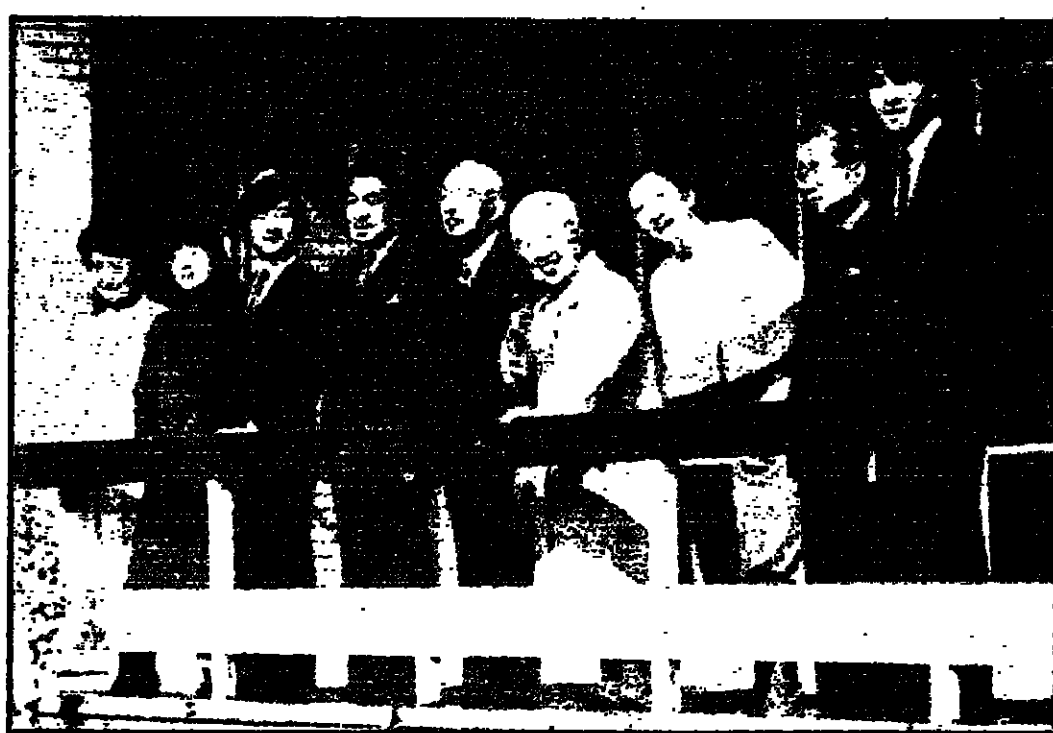
In the 44 years of his reign (1868-1912), the Emperor Meiji undoubtedly grew in experience and his influence consequently increased. The Meiji Constitution and famous imperial rescripts issued in his name, such as that on education, were in no sense personal documents. By the 1900s, however, governments of the day had to take account of the new Japanese parliament; they also knew that the Emperor had to be consulted on major issues. The Emperor, for his part, was able to exercise some restraining influence on government policy by consulting the elder statesmen (Genro), but he certainly did not have power comparable, for instance, with that of the emperors of Russia or Germany at that time. The Emperor Taisho (1912-

1926) suffered from ill health and never achieved the influence of his father. Indeed, during his final years, the present Emperor had to act as regent.

The present Emperor has the personal name of Hirohito. But this is almost never used. The Emperor being formally referred to as His Majesty the Emperor or just His Majesty. With the development of parliamentary government and the growing strength of the military in the 1920s and 1930s, the Emperor's ability to influence events in prewar Japan was at best marginal. It is often asked why the present Emperor did not intervene to prevent the war or to bring it to an early end. I do not think that he could have done anything to prevent the war, and he could only act to stop the war when a general consensus around him favoured such action. By August 1945 such a consensus, excluding extreme elements in the armed forces, existed and action was possible. But even then it was touch and go whether the military would obey his orders. Military leaders during the prewar years had instigated a number of interventions which one writer described as "government by assassination." On these occasions, the military had declared that they were acting on behalf of the Emperor against the bad advice he was allegedly receiving. It therefore required considerable courage for the Emperor to make the surrender broadcast. But the traditional imperial language of the speech was in parts so obscure that not all listeners were quite clear as to what was meant. Fortunately for Japan and the world, the instruction to surrender was obeyed.

'Sacred and inviolable'

The imperial institution in Japan, because it was so much a symbol, always had a certain mystique. In the Meiji era a real effort was made to make the Emperor more accessible to his people. From the earliest years of his reign, the emperor undertook important public ceremonial functions, visiting Japanese ships and opening new railways, including the first between Yokohama and Tokyo in 1872. These traditions were maintained by the present Emperor during the prewar days, but nationalist sentiment and efforts to promote the traditional Shinto (literally "the way of the gods") cults of Japan into a state religion increased the atmosphere of reverence towards the emperor. The basis for this movement had been established in the Meiji Constitution of 1889: Article 3 declared that "the Emperor is sacred and inviolable." The great Meiji leader Prince Ito, in his commentaries on the Constitution, asserted that the throne was established when the heavens and earth were first separated and that the emperor descended from heaven. It was, however, primarily in the 1930s that radical nationalists developed the theory of the divine status of the emperor to extreme lengths. In 1935 the works of Professor Minobe Tatsukichi of Tokyo Imperial University, a member of the House of Peers, were condemned for speaking of the emperor in the exercise of his sovereign powers as being "the



The imperial family on New Year's Day 1986. From left, Princess Hitachi, Princess Nori, Prince Hiro, the Crown Prince, the Emperor and Empress, Crown Princess, Prince Hitachi, Prince Aya.

highest organ of the State." This was thought to place him in a category differing only in degree from such organs of the state as the privy council or the cabinet. Minobe was charged with lese majeste, and he was forced to resign from both the House of Peers and Tokyo Imperial University. It is significant that the Emperor, in a conversation with the Grand Chamberlain at the time, declared the whole affair "a very silly business." In his view Minobe was not disloyal.

Renouncement of divinity

Following Japan's defeat and surrender in 1945, it was clear that changes would have to be made in the imperial institution and practices if the system was to survive. Students of Japan in North America and in Britain (including the late British scholar and diplomat Sir George Sansom) strongly favoured the retention of the imperial system in Japan as a vital unifying factor in a country which, following defeat, was in danger of chaos. But there were others with considerable influence who regarded the imperial system as a focus of Japanese nationalism and believed that a new Japan could only arise if the imperial system was destroyed. Fortunately, those who believed that the imperial system should be retained won the day. The Emperor himself helped the process of change when he took the unprecedented step in September 1945 of calling on General MacArthur and renouncing his "divinity." We must, however, be careful about this word. The Japanese word for god is "kami," but this is also used with a different Chinese character to mean "above" or "superior." Many Japanese refer to spirits as "kami," and we should not equate the Japanese concept of "kami" with, for instance, that of the Romans who declared their emperors gods. The new constitution of 1946 confirmed the position of the emperor by calling him "the symbol of the state" and making it explicit rather than implicit that he had no effective political power. In the 41 years since the end of

the war, the Emperor and Empress have tried hard to act the parts assigned to them in the framework of a constitutional monarchy. They have entertained foreign guests, received foreign ambassadors, and have even taken the unprecedented step of making state visits abroad. At home they have been active in official visits to the Japanese prefectures, in tree planting ceremonies and in sports meetings. All this has forced some relaxations of protocol and made the Emperor and Empress much better known to ordinary Japanese.

The Emperor is not, however, just a symbol of Japan or a mere figure-head conscientiously performing the duties assigned to him. He is also a scholar of some eminence, having made contributions to marine biology that have earned him an Honorary Fellowship from the exclusive British Royal Society. The Emperor is also very much a human being. In the strict confines of Japanese protocol, it is inevitably difficult for him to relax, and the public rarely has the chance to realise that he, too, has a sense of humour and a human side.

The Emperor is also a family man. His own upbringing was strict and rather inhuman as, in accordance with tradition, he was taken away from his parents and brought up in his own household from his earliest days. There can be no doubt that he firmly supported the arrangements to give his own son, the Crown Prince, a more ordinary education and to allow the Prince to mix more freely with his contemporaries. Sadly, tradition has so far made it difficult for the Emperor himself to enjoy a normal, free and informal family life. But there can be no doubt that he has been greatly helped throughout his life by the Empress Nagako. Behind her regal exterior one feels that she is a motherly and kindly lady. She has a great love of music, but above all, she feels a sense of duty and until she began to suffer from serious back trouble she was always by the Emperor's side supporting him in his official duties. In recent years, as the Emperor

and Empress have grown older, the Crown Prince Akihito and the Crown Princess Michiko have shouldered more of the burden of public engagements. The Crown Prince has found the new role somewhat easier than his father; in this he has been much helped by the Crown Princess, who, contrary to all precedent, came from a family outside the traditional aristocratic circles and who is renowned for her natural charm and good looks.

Help has also been given by other members of the Imperial Family, including the Emperor's younger son, Prince Hitachi, and his pretty wife, Princess Hanako. The Emperor's sister-in-law, Princess Chichibu, has travelled a great deal and been particularly active on behalf of the Red Cross and anti-tuberculosis campaigns. For over thirty years, the Princess has been honorary patron of the Japan British Society in Japan. The Emperor's brothers, Prince Takamatsu and Prince Mikasa, and their wives, Princess Takamatsu and Princess Mikasa, have also been conscientious in their performance of public duties.

Constitutional monarchies

Particular mention must be made of the Crown Prince's family. Their elder son Prince Naruhito (Hiro No Miya) has just completed two years postgraduate study at Oxford University and will play an increasingly important role. In due course, no doubt he will be joined by his younger brother Prince Aya. In Japan, sadly, daughters of the Emperor and the Imperial Family cease to have any royal status on marriage and are therefore unable to help in the way that, for instance, Princess Anne does so effectively in Britain. As someone who has had some experience of the role of the British royalty in the Commonwealth today, my main regrets concerning the Japanese imperial system are that protocol still seems overly formal and the life of the Japanese imperial family appears to have too many restrictions — Look Japan magazine.

Randa Habib's Corner

Bills reincarnation

EACH one of us should start a filing system at home, where he should keep the hundreds of electricity, water and telephone bills that he paid in the past years.

No, of course I am not joking, and if you haven't done it yet, you better start your own archives at home and as soon as possible. The fact is that, for an unknown reason, the Telecommunication Corporation (TCC) is sending telephone bills that are two years or more old. The TCC is asking subscribers to pay those bills, claiming that subscribers failed to pay them in the past.

The problem is that a subscriber could be totally convinced that he settled all his telephone bills at the time he got them. But in order to clear this misunderstanding, the subscriber will have to go to see TCC officials. If he happens to be a very cautious kind of person, who kept all the receipts of the settled bills, then his problem will be solved easily, although he will lose some hours, going there, waiting in a queue and finally proving to TCC officials that the claimed bill was in fact paid long ago.

But if one fails to find that particular receipt, one will have to pay that bill again.

As for the electricity bills, people are facing another kind of a problem. In some areas, no electricity bills were distributed for the past seven to eight months. The result will be that suddenly the subscriber will receive a huge bill covering the whole amount. For many people this is a real problem.

Happy Easter

By Reverend Musa Adeli

EASTER Sunday will be celebrated in Jordan on May 4 this year.

Many are confused as to the reason for celebrating this important Christian Feast at a different time from the rest of the world. The reason is simple. Ten years ago those following the Orthodox tradition and ourselves got together to discuss the problem of different dates for the two main feasts, Christmas and Easter, resulting from the following of different calendars. The decision was made that the Orthodox would follow our calendar for Christmas and thus celebrate that feast on Dec. 25 and we in our turn would follow their calendar for Easter.

As we think of Easter we look for the message contained in the events it commemorates. The life which was seemingly snuffed out on Friday came into its own again on the Sunday in a wholly unexpected and glorious way. A life which was given up freely accompanied by "Father forgive them, they know not what they do." No revenge, no retaliation, no settling the score, only total forgiveness. This ability to forgive, even in the most harrowing circumstances, is not unknown in our world. Even today when violence stalks the lives of the most innocent of people, when people are deprived of home, country, family, stability, security and peace, one hears time and time again words similar to those of Jesus "Father forgive them they know not what they do." But that attitude is becoming less and less frequent.

Twentieth century man is becoming a man of violence, a man of revenge, a man of hatred, a man who is nurturing the seeds of his own destruction within himself. While some with clear sadness watch this decline and feel impotent before it, others seek more and more sophisticated ways of hurting, damaging, destroying.

It has always been a way of life for some individuals but now it is becoming a recognised way of life for governments, all rationalised and made to appear civilised by such labels as "self-defence," "security," etc.

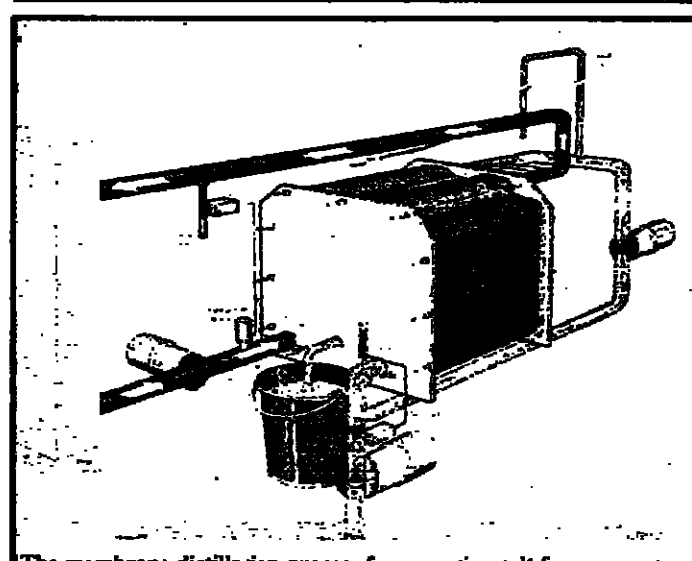
The truth that violence begets violence is sadly forgotten by nations as well as individuals. The tit for tat game which we see played out among children is sadly and tragically played out among men elected to office where they have the power to use men as pawns. Yes, they have the power but they do not have the authority and one day when they take their stand before God they will answer for their appropriation of an authority which they were never given. God holds the right to life and death; He is who gives and takes away. May you all have a peaceful and happy Easter.

Easter programme

Religious services in all Christian churches during the holy week are at 7 p.m. onwards (in Arabic)

In English they run as follows:

Good Friday (May 2), the Way of the Cross, by the Franciscan Sisters at Beit Mariani in Jabal Hussein at 11 a.m.
Church of St. John Baptist De La Salle on Saturday (May 3) at 10 p.m. and Sunday (May 4) at 5 p.m.



The membrane distillation process for removing salt from seawater

Passing the salt

AN efficient way of removing salt from seawater has been developed in Sweden, opening up enormous possibilities for drought-hit regions of the world.

The process involves membrane distillation and is designed for small-to-medium production: up to 200 cubic metres a day.

The system operates at atmospheric pressures and modest temperature levels.

The pressure required at the inlets of the desalination module ranges between 0.1 and 0.2 bar above the atmospheric pressure at the overflow outlet.

This slight difference produces sufficient flow through the module. Pumping is only required to lead the seawater to, from and through the system.

The system operates at a temperature well below the boiling point of water, which makes it possible to use waste heat as a source of energy. However, the system can also be adapted to provide heat recovery, when needed.

In the membrane distillation process salt water, which has picked up heat from the unit's heat exchanger, flows alongside a microporous, hydrophobic membrane.

Surface tension prevents water in liquid state from penetrating the nonwetttable membrane, while as vapour it passes through the pores of the membrane and condenses on a cooling surface.

Since the salt content cannot penetrate the membrane, it flows past the cassettes that form the distillation module subsequently to be discharged from the system.

The driving force in this process is created by the difference in vapour pressure.

Only two controls are needed in the process: a thermostat that regulates the temperature of the cooling water by controlling the flow of seawater to the cold-water circuit, and a conductivity sensor for monitoring the salinity of the hot water.

The system adjusts itself automatically to the available power and maintains an optimum operating level, says the company which developed the technique, the Swedish National Development Co.

Practically all components of the system, such as tubing, valves, filter housing and cassettes, are made of plastic and thus form an almost entirely non-corrosive unit.

The modular design permits the use of up to 60 cassettes in one module, and several modules can be connected in parallel to meet the needs of large systems.

Duchess of Windsor changed course of British history

PARIS (R) — The Duchess of Windsor changed British history as the woman for whom King Edward VIII, later the Duke of Windsor, sacrificed his throne.

It was in 1936 that the love match between the then Wallis Simpson, an American divorcee from Baltimore, and the king led to his abdication in one of the greatest constitutional crises to shake the British monarchy.

After their wedding the duke and duchess exiled themselves from Britain because the royal family refused to allow the duchess to be accorded the courtesy prefix of "royal highness."

After her husband died in 1972, the woman who was once a leader of fashion and a glamorous member of international society lived as a virtual recluse in Paris until her death Thursday aged 89.

Her health deteriorated in 1975 and in mid-1978 she became paralysed from the waist down. Grief-stricken at her husband's death, she spent her last years bedridden at her home in the exclusive Bois de Boulogne on the western edge of Paris.

When the duke died, the duchess was too upset to accompany the coffin to England from France, where the couple had lived since the abdication.

She recovered sufficiently to attend the private funeral service in St. George's chapel, Windsor, and stayed for the first time at Buckingham Palace as Queen Elizabeth's guest.

But her relations with the British royal family remained fairly cool. She was not invited to her great niece Princess Anne's wedding at Westminster abbey in 1973.

Her fame — or notoriety — began with her meeting and subsequent romance with Edward, then the Prince of Wales.

The slim, elegant, blue-eyed American and the handsome prince dined alone in London and skied with friends in Austria.

But the situation changed in January 1936 when King George V died and the prince succeeded him as Edward VIII.

He occupied the throne for only 10 months, abdicating on December 11 in the face of government opposition to his proposed marriage to the twice-wed American.

Mrs. Simpson had gone to court in October that year to divorce her second husband, U.S.-born London businessman Ernest Simpson, on grounds of adultery.

In the United States, the Baltimore Evening Sun leapt on the case as "England's most intriguing divorce proceedings since Henry VIII."

By contrast, the British press was reticent, as it was over the friendship between Mrs. Simpson and the king. The public knew little if anything about it.

Such was the stigma attached to an association between a divorced woman and the English throne that only two of London's three afternoon newspapers published reports, and then only very briefly, of Mrs. Simpson's divorce petition.

It was said that the king made a gentleman's agreement with British newspaper proprietors not to sensationalise the case. The Baltimore newspaper, however, reported that a stern judge showed reluctance in granting the uncontested decree nisi.

Three months later, in December 1936, a shocked Britain learned that its popular king wished to marry the divorcee.



The Duke and Duchess of Windsor

Hostility came not only from the English establishment but from the wider public — the windows of Mrs. Simpson's London home were smashed. But the king's heart was set. He abdicated a week later and married Wallis Simpson on June 3, 1937, a man that was to last 35 years.

In his old age, the duke said he never regretted his decision to give up his throne for "the woman I love." He once told a close friend: "She is the perfect woman. We were made for one another — even if it meant giving up my throne."

But for the duchess the wedding had a Cinderella quality. The woman who might have been queen was denied the title "royal highness" because she was a divorcee — despite the duke's efforts to influence his young brother, the new King George VI.

Father of Britain's present Queen Elizabeth II.

Edward, who took the title Duke of Windsor after renouncing the throne, shared his wife's humiliation and the couple went into exile.

Before his death in Paris on May 28, 1972, the duke arranged that the duchess would be buried beside him at Frogmore House near Windsor Castle, where his youngest brother, the Duke of Kent, and Queen Victoria are also buried.

The duchess spent her last years in constant grief for the former king. Members of her household staff said she visited the duke's room every night for several months after his death. She would open the door and say: "Good night, David." David was the duke's Christian name which the royal family used.

Her staff said the duchess asked that nothing be changed. His suits remained hanging in his wardrobe, his polished shoes were lined up ready for use. She also left 35 photographs in various parts of her house recalling her days with her husband.

The duchess was born Bessie Wallis Warfield on June 19, 1896, at Blue Ridge Summit, a Pennsylvania summer resort.

She was brought up in Baltimore, Maryland.

In the duchess' words, her mother's family, the Montagues, were known in Virginia as a "Bohemian clan" with little money. By contrast her father's relatives had prospered as several generations of bankers, businessmen and public servants.

Her father died five months after her birth and she grew up in an aunt's house. She went to Old-

Prost takes step towards keeping his championship

IMOLA, Italy (R) — Frenchman Alain Prost showed Sunday he plans to keep his world title with a dramatic win in the San Marino Grand Prix, his first victory in this season's three races.

But Prost was almost cruelly robbed of a revenge triumph at Imola, the track on which he was disqualified from first place last year.

Prost was cruising home unopposed when his McLaren suddenly slowed to a crawl with less than half a lap remaining.

Petrol consumption, the current scourge of Formula One, appeared to have struck the titleholder a cruel blow.

Somehow Prost kept moving, turning his steering wheel from lock to lock in a desperate attempt to squeeze the last drop of petrol out of his tank.

His McLaren picked up momentum but was again slowing as Prost fought his way to the line. He stopped just a few metres after recording the 22nd Grand Prix win of his splendid career — an effort which took him into third place in the championship.

Brazilian Nelson Piquet, who had taken second place when Prost's Finnish teammate Keke Rosberg ran out of fuel a couple of laps earlier, finished just over seven seconds behind the Frenchman in his Williams.

Piquet's second place left him joint first in the championship on 15 points alongside compatriot Ayrton Senna, who had retired his

Lotus early on.

Prost, who last tasted victory in the Italian Grand Prix at Monza last September said: "I thought I had three litres left for the final lap, but the computer was a little bit wrong."

The sophisticated inboard single fuel gauge has become increasingly important for drivers now that only 195 litres of petrol are permitted per race. And Imola is renowned as a fast, thirsty circuit.

"Everything had gone normally earlier. My car was perfect apart from the fuel," Prost added.

Piquet, winner of the season's opening Brazilian Grand Prix and the only driver in the 26-car field to finish on the same lap as Prost, did not experience the same problem.

His handicap had been a faulty clutch. The same trouble affected third-placed Austrian Gerhard Berger, driving a Benetton.

Sweden's Stefan Johansson was fourth for Ferrari, some consolation for the partisan home crowd, while Rosberg was credited with fifth place.

Italian Michele Alboreto had looked set for his first finish of the season but he joined the high retirement list when his Ferrari went out with reported turbo trouble

near the end of the race.

Much had been expected of Senna, a narrow winner in Spain two weeks ago and again the quickest driver in practice.

But Piquet dove past him on the first corner, then Prost and Rosberg did the same soon afterwards.

Senna's race ended while he was in fourth place on the 12th lap. His unexpected exit was caused by a rear-wheel bearing failure.

"There was something wrong at the beginning and I had to ease off," he said.

The race order was Piquet, Rosberg, Prost before each driver swept into the pits for a routine tyre change around the midway mark.

Prost had the quickest stop, just 8.62 seconds, and emerged ahead of Rosberg and Piquet.



1985 Champion Alain Prost

Sweden's Nystrom beats Noah 6-3, 6-2 to capture the Monte Carlo Open title

MONTE CARLO (R) — Sweden's Joakim Nystrom subdued former French Open champion Yannick Noah 6-3, 6-2 to win the Monte Carlo Open championship Sunday, his fourth tournament victory on the Grand Prix tennis circuit this year.

The wet weather which had conspired to dog the tournament all week delayed the start of the final for 90 minutes, forced the tournament organisers to cut it to the best-of-three sets and ruined

hopes of a spectacular match under Mediterranean sunshine.

The chill overcast day, made greyer by a \$500 fine for missing a doubles match, sapped the usual exuberance of Noah, who deserved a better celebration for Sunday's news of the birth of his daughter in New York.

On a court made slippery by the rain, Noah had no chance of repeating the brilliance he displayed in beating top-seeded Swede Mats Wilander, a finalist for the past

three years, in Saturday's semifinal.

A drizzle continued through the first set which began encouragingly for the fourth-seeded Frenchman, who broke Nystrom's opening service.

But after holding his own first service game, the 1983 French Open champion dropped five out of six as the number three seed, who lives in Monaco, gradually imposed his authority.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Morocco's Aouita wins 5,000 metre race

SHIZUOKA, Japan (R) — Olympic champion Said Aouita of Morocco won the 5,000 metres with a time of 13 minutes 45.82 seconds at the Shizuoka International Athletics Meeting Sunday. Aouita, who had been trailing closely behind Shunichi Yonishiga of Japan, spurred clear with 400 metres to go and held off a desperate challenge from the Japanese to win. Yonishiga finished in 13:46.39. Aouita's time was well outside his own world record of 13:00.40 set in Oslo last July. In other events, Dave Volz of the United States won the pole vault with 5.5 metres and China's Liu Yu-Huang clinched the long jump with 8.04 metres.

Gene Hackman does it for real, this time

SONOMA, California (AP) — Actor Gene Hackman, who starred in one of the wildest car chase scenes ever filmed, escaped injury after his car flipped over Saturday while leading a professional sports car race at Sears Point Raceway. Hackman, 56, who won an academy award in 1974 for portraying narcotics detective Popeye Doyle in "The French Connection," was one of 40 drivers competing in the Sears Point U.S. Endurance Cup, a six-hour event. Midway through the race, Hackman's Audi Quattro went into a turn and rolled onto its top, said track spokesman Ryan Reese. Workers at the track helped the actor climb out. "I'd like to have had a stunt driver for that one," quipped Hackman, who was not actually behind the wheel for the famous chase scene in "The French Connection." "I was dizzy for a little bit there, but I'm all right," he said. "It's a funny feeling to be driving along OK and then be hanging there in the (seat) belt upside down with fuel dripping all around."

Fast Topaze outruns the field at the French 2,000 Guineas

PARIS (R) — Odds-on favourite Fast Topaze lived up to his reputation as France's best three-year-old colt with a comfortable victory in the first French classic of the season, the Poule D'Essai Des Poulains (2,000 Guineas) at Longchamp Sunday.

Ridden by American Cash Asmussen, who won the race three years ago on L'Emigrant, Fast Topaze held off the challenge of Highest Honor and jockey Freddie Head by one and a half lengths.

Art Francois, ridden by Eric Legrix, was third another half a length away with Splendid Moment, the mount of Yves Saint-Martin, five lengths further back in fourth place.

The big disappointment was sole English challenger Zahdam, trained by Guy Harwood, ridden by Greville Starkey and owned by Sheikh Mohammed of Dubai, younger brother of race sponsor Maktoum Al Maktoum.

Zahdam, unbeaten in his three previous races, was never going

well in the heavy ground and finished last of the eight runners.

Zahdam was beaten more than 20 lengths and Starkey, who won the race for Harwood on Recitation in 1981, said: "The ground was against him."

Winning trainer George Mikhalides said of Fast Topaze: "Depending on how he comes out of the race he may go for the English Derby at Epsom."

Fast Topaze had been quoted at 25-1 for the Epsom classic in June before Sunday's race and his odds were immediately clipped to 20-1 by one London bookmaker after his victory.

The colt took up the running one and a half furlongs out after his pacemaker Rocket Islet had cut out the early running.

Although Highest Honor and Art Francois both mounted determined challenges over the final furlong the winner was not hard pressed to hold them and was staying on at the end.

Asmussen said: "Fast Topaze was always going well and even when I was challenged in the straight I never doubted we would win."

The winning owner, Mahmoud Fustok, picked up just over \$135,000.

Carl Lewis is on comeback trail

WALNUT, California (R) — He was the toast of the athletics world in 1984 when he matched Jesse Owens' feat by capturing four gold medals at the Los Angeles Olympics.

But last year, hampered by injury, Carl Lewis proved to be a mere mortal — at least by Carl Lewis' standards. His best time in the 100 metres was just 9.98 seconds, well off his personal best of 9.93. His best long jump was 8.62 metres, far below the mark he set in 1983 of 8.79 metres.

With the nagging thigh injury hopefully healed, Lewis wants to re-establish himself in 1986 as the world's top athlete.

His problems began on May 18 last year when he strained his right thigh trying for a world long jump record at the University of California, Los Angeles Invitational.

At first the injury was not thought serious, but Lewis did not regain to form until August.

In between there were embarrassing performances, including a fourth place finish in a preliminary heat in the 100-metre dash during the U.S. National



Carl Lewis

Championships.

But Lewis, 27, is now back in top form, the result of a vigorous strength programme in a newly installed weight room in his home in Houston.

"From October to January I worked the leg everyday... I even did some upper body work and improved my personal best in the bench press by 15.8 kilograms,"

he told reporters.

Unlike last year when he gave in to the natural distractions that followed his Olympic victories, Lewis is now concentrating on track.

"I've set aside all my time from now until late June for track. There will be no time for anything else," he said.

He plans a fairly busy schedule. It includes the Houston Invitational meet next weekend followed by competition in three other meetings leading up to the U.S. National Championships in Oregon on June 19-21.

His adviser Joe Douglas says there is a "95 per cent chance" Lewis will compete in the Goodwill Games in Moscow in July and then possibly compete in Europe.

But the goal this year clearly is to show the world that the Carl Lewis of 1983 and 1984, who seemed virtually unbeatable, is back.

"I need to re-establish myself," says Lewis, adding he plans to win more gold in the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

Runners shine at the Penn Relays

PHILADELPHIA (R) — Two Jamaicans and a pair of Texans competing for Texas Christian University (TCU) ran the fastest 800-metre relay of all time Saturday afternoon at the Penn Relays Athletics meeting.

The collegiate team from Fort Worth, Texas, was timed in one minute, 20.20 seconds to shatter the previous world best of 1:20.23 by the Tobias Striders, a club team, in 1978.

Neither the TCU nor Striders time can be considered a world record because athletes from more than one country ran on the team. The world record in the event, which is run primarily in the United States, is 1:20.26, set by the University of Southern California in 1978.

Texas Roscoe Tatum led off the race, which consists of four members running 200 metres each. Jamaicans Andrew Smith and Leroy Reed then handled the middle portions of the race and Texan Greg Scholans anchored. They averaged 20.04 seconds per 200 metres.

"I didn't see a bad spot," said head coach Bubba Thornton of the team, which calls itself "The Flying Frogs," a play on the school's nickname — the Horned Frogs. "It wasn't perfect, but it was about as good as we could get."

The same foursome won the

400-metre relay in 39.11 seconds earlier in the day.

The Penn Relays, a combination of relay and individual competition held annually at the University of Pennsylvania, produced several other quality marks.

American Lee McRae, the world indoor record holder at 55 metres, flew past U.S. Olympian Sam Graddy about 10 metres into the 100-metre dash for men and won in a wind-aided time of 10.13

seconds. Graddy was a metre behind in 10.22.

Southern Methodist University ran the 1,600-metre relay in 3:01.92, then was disqualified for making an improper substitution before the race.

Earlier, Nigerian Akanni Gbadamosi had completed the 800-metre anchor leg of the sprint medley in 1:46.4 to give Seton Hall a one-hundredth of a second win over the University of Texas.

Juventus earn Italian League championship

ROME (R) — Juventus won their 22nd Italian Soccer League title Sunday with a hard-earned 3-2 victory over bottom-placed Lecce while their chief rivals Roma were beaten 1-0 at Como.

Juventus, with internationals Antonio Cabrini and Aldo Serena returning to their best form in perfect time for the World Cup finals, were made to work hard in a fast-paced match which saw all the goals crammed into 17 minutes in the second half.

Lecce, who last week ended Roma's hopes of taking the league title, proved again that they are not returning meekly to the Second Division. The South Italian side, doomed to relegation only one season after winning promotion, stretched Juventus with a

spirited performance of which even Roma would have been proud.

Roma, who stole the lead in the First Division briefly two weeks ago, finished the season four points behind the "Zebras" following their defeat at Como. But they have the compensation of a place in the European Football Union (UEFA) Cup next year, along with Napoli, Torino and Fiorentina.

Pisa, who lost 2-1 to Fiorentina Sunday, and Bari, who drew with Udinese, return to the Second Division with Lecce. Their replacements will not be decided until the Second Division championship ends in seven weeks time.

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Reagan: Dictators, extremists to face consequences of their acts

HONOLULU (R) — President Reagan, calling the world a "savage place," said "terrorists and dictators" should be prepared for the consequences of their "cowardly acts."

"We're showing the world's dictators and terrorists that when they perpetrate their cowardly acts upon citizens of the United States they had best be prepared for the consequences."

Mr. Reagan told servicemen and their families gathered for his arrival at Hickham Air Force Base in Hawaii Saturday.

Mr. Reagan will stay in Honolulu for two days on his way to the annual economic summit of leading industrial democracies — the United States, West Germany, Japan, France, Britain, Italy and Canada — in Tokyo on May 4-6.

"The world today is a dangerous place, even, in some regions, a savage place," he added. The president evidently was referring to the April 15 American air strike on installations in Libya which Washington claims supported "terrorist attacks."

Washington said the strike was in retaliation for what Mr. Reagan called "irrefutable evidence" of Libyan involvement in a West

Berlin discotheque bombing on April 5. A U.S. serviceman and a Turkish woman were killed and 230 people were injured in the bombing.

Mr. Reagan has warned Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi that the United States would strike again if Libyan-backed attacks continued.

National Security Adviser John Poindexter told reporters aboard the presidential aircraft Saturday that terrorism would be "a good part of the conversation" between the allied leaders at the summit, which is expected to cover a wide range of trade, monetary and other economic issues.

Mr. Reagan has said he is looking for "a businesslike" discussion of worldwide terrorism and seeking "forceful and collective action" to cope with it.

U.S. officials privately believe that some sort of statement on terrorism will emerge from the informal political discussions in Tokyo.

Mr. Poindexter said Mr. Rea-

gan was more interested "in action, not focusing on a statement" on terrorism at the summit.

On his arrival at Hickham, Mr. Reagan was given a traditional Hawaiian welcome as a garland of vivid blossoms was placed around his neck.

Bali ready for Reagan

Meanwhile in Nusa Dua, Bali, armoured cars rumbled into position around this tropical resort Sunday in anticipation of talks between President Reagan and regional leaders.

The meeting, described by officials as historic, is the first between a U.S. president and foreign ministers from Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia and Brunei. They are expected to discuss wide-ranging issues, including Kampuchea, Libya and the world economy.

Mr. Reagan, who arrives on Tuesday, has signalled U.S. readiness to play a larger role in resolving the Kampuchean conflict, which has troubled the region for over six years.

Senior officials from the six nations, all members of the As-

sociation of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), met Sunday to prepare the groundwork for the wide ranging talks with Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Reagan will spend four days in Bali before leaving for Tokyo for the annual economic summit of the leading industrial democracies — West Germany, Japan, France, Britain, Italy, Canada and the United States.

Security has been the biggest concern of the organisers of the Bali meeting which comes soon after the U.S. air raid on Libya and Tripoli's threats of revenge.

Armed troops manned all roads leading to the Nusa Dua Beach Hotel, where Mr. Reagan will be staying in a bullet proof suite, while an Indonesian destroyer constantly patrolled around the island.

Indonesia is the world's largest Muslim nation, with a population of 163 million but officials here expressed confidence nothing will go wrong during Mr. Reagan's visit.

Mr. Reagan told reporters during a stopover at Los Angeles Saturday Washington was prepared to participate constructively in an overall settlement in Kampuchea.

Haitian troops kill 6 during demonstration

PORT-AU-PRINCE (R) — At least six people were killed and dozens injured when troops fired on a crowd of 10,000 Haitians who had marched through the capital after a memorial service for political victims, hospital sources and protest organisers said.

Earlier, an army officer and other hospital sources had put the death toll at eight.

But later Saturday night protest organisers Claude Edeleine and Francois Benoit and hospital sources said three people were electrocuted and three killed by gunfire, in the most violent protest in Haiti since a popular revolt led to the fall of President Jean-Claude Duvalier on Feb. 7.

Witnesses said soldiers had first fired in the air to prevent the crowd from entering a fort used as a political prison by the Duvalier family, which ruled Haiti for over two decades.

The shots severed a power line, electrocuting three people, and the three others were apparently killed by gunfire in the ensuing panic, according to witnesses.

A Reuters reporter saw three corpses. Local radio stations, which had earlier said nine people were killed, put the death toll Saturday night at six.

Witnesses said the shooting began when the crowd tried to enter the fort to place bouquets or plants honouring some of the thousands of slain victims of the Duvalier regime.

But police blocked them, angering some of the protesters. A Reuters correspondent heard some demonstrators threatening to throw stones.

Witnesses later said members of

the crowd did begin hurling stones and struck two soldiers. Troops, they said, then began firing warning shots into the air.

After the power line fell, several people were also struck by bullets, according to witnesses.

Tear gas was also used on the crowd, which included many women and some elderly people who had been at the church service. Many were bruised or trampled in the ensuing melee, witnesses said.

Police at the fort said they did not shoot into the crowd. Radio Caribes, a privately owned local station, said troops hiding in nearby trees started firing.

Earlier, a crowd of about 2,000 attended a mass at 7 a.m. local time (1130 GMT) at Sacre Coeur Cathedral in the Haitian capital to commemorate victims of political violence under Duvalier and his father, Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier.

Witnesses said the crowd then marched from the cathedral towards Fort Dimanche, built by the United States during its occupation of Haiti from 1915-1934. Some 8,000 people, including many angry youths, joined the march as it made its way through the city, witnesses said. They arrived at the fort at about 11:30 a.m. (1530 GMT).

At the fort, now a police post, demonstrators tried to enter the grounds. One of the organisers, Francois Benoit, urged the crowd to remain peaceful but his plea failed.

The spokesman at the University of the State of Haiti Hospital told Reuters three people underwent surgery, including at



least one with bullet wounds in the rear hip. At least a dozen other people suffered fractures, he said.

Port-Au-Prince's only two functioning ambulances were seen shutting from the scene to the hospital for an hour.

Local radio stations urged residents to remain calm and stay at home.

Critics of the Duvalier family say that during the regime as many as 50,000 people were killed at the fort or died from the inhuman conditions there.

During the first few days after Duvalier fled Haiti for France there was violence in Port-Au-Prince, directed mostly at members of the Tonton Macoutes, the dreaded private security force of the Duvalier family.

The military-civilian interim government led by Lt.-Gen. Henri Namphy, which took over Duvalier's post, disbanded the Tonton Macoutes and tried to restore calm to the impoverished Caribbean nation, which shares an island with the Dominican Republic.

There have been periodic protests since then, including several in late March after at least two people were killed.

At least 79 killed in Indian road accident

NEW DELHI (R) — At least 79 people died in a series of road accidents in northern India in recent days, including 45 pilgrims killed when their bus plunged off a mountain and into a river, newspapers reported Sunday.

The bus, crowded with Hindus on their way to a shrine in the Himalayas, skidded on a hairpin bend and fell 150 feet (45 metres) down a gorge near the town of Devprayag, the Times of India said.

In another accident in the Himalayas, 24 people died when the truck taking them to a local county fair overturned near the Himachal Pradesh town of Nahan.

At least seven people were burned to death when their bus crashed into a tree and burst into flames at a village in Orissa state. Three people were killed when a goods train rammed their truck on a level crossing near the western town of Nasik.

Kohl arrives in India

AGRA, India (AP) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl arrived Sunday in India on a three-day official visit to discuss the North-South dialogue, trade and the fight against terrorism.

Mr. Kohl was spending Sunday on a private visit to the Taj Mahal and other historic sights south of the capital.

He was to arrive Monday in New Delhi to begin formal talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, President Zail Singh, Foreign Minister Bali Ram Bhagat and other officials.

Mr. Kohl is visiting India on the way to the seven-nation economic summit in Tokyo. North-South issues are expected to figure prominently in his talks with Mr. Gandhi, chairman of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement.

The West German chancellor was to discuss expanding economic cooperation with India, boosting trade and increasing Indian exports. Mr. Kohl also will discuss an extradition treaty to make it easier to extradite suspected Sikhs wanted in India.

International terrorism, the Middle East and the U.S. air strike against Libya also were to be discussed.

Broderick Crawford dies at 74

PALM SPRINGS, California (R) — Actor Broderick Crawford, who mainly played gangsters but won an academy award for his portrayal of a corrupt politician in All the King's Men, has died of complications from a stroke, a hospital spokesman said.

The burly, gravel-voiced Crawford, also remembered as a tough-talking police officer in the television series Highway Patrol, was 74.

He had entered the Eisenhower Medical Centre in Palm Springs on April 5 after suffering the stroke.

His sons, Chris and Kelly, by his marriage to actress Kay Griffith, were at his bedside when he died, the spokesman said.

Griffith and Crawford's widow, Mary Alice Crawford, were also in the hospital at the time, the spokesman said.

Crawford also stepped out of his gangster roles to play an illiterate junk tycoon in the film version of Born Yesterday, opposite Judy Holiday.

Crawford used his bulky presence to play a series of screen "heavies" in a career ranging over 70 films, but critics complained that many of his roles gave him little to do but rant.

Born in Philadelphia on Dec. 9, 1911, he began his acting career at seven when he was paid a dollar a week to run on a stage and shout "ing, you're hit."

He later became a radio actor and went to London in 1932 to appear in a stage production, She Loves Me Not.

He was promptly offered stage roles in New York, and, seen by film producer Sam Goldwyn, was given a Hollywood contract. His first film role was in Woman Chances Man, with Miriam Hopkins, in 1937.

He played bank robbers, gunmen, prisoners and, occasionally, cowboys in films.

Father agrees to let daughter die, donates heart

LOS ANGELES (R) — The father of a comatose baby girl has agreed to let doctors disconnect her life support system so her heart could be given to another desperately ill infant, a court official said. Doctors at California Hospital Medical Centre in Los Angeles had asked a court to allow them to turn off the respirator and, when the child died, give her heart to a sick baby in another hospital. The father, a 48-year-old widower whose name was withheld, agreed to the request, court official Mary Jean Neult said. Officials at California Hospital said the 15-month-old child was admitted after apparently ingesting a tranquilizer. She then suffered a blood clot that cut off the blood supply to her brain, they said.

Police kill murder suspect in Manila

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — A man identified by authorities as a murder suspect was shot dead by soldiers in the lobby of Manila's Holiday Inn on Sunday as terrified hotel staff and guests scrambled for cover.

None of the estimated 400 guests, including foreign tourists, Philippine-based U.S. Marines and scores of people attending a wedding reception on the second floor was hurt in the gunbattle, hotel officials told the Associated Press.

Col. Rex Pead, chief of a military intelligence unit and commander of the troops involved in the shooting, said the dead man, identified as Moises Platon, had been wanted by authorities for about four years for a murder in nearby Laguna province.

The man had apparently been registered at the Holiday Inn for the past few days, investigators said.

Col. Pead said shooting broke out in the hotel parking lot where military agents approached Platon to serve him with an arrest warrant.

Platon then reportedly pulled out one of two 45-caliber pistols tucked in his waist, opened fire and ran back inside the hotel through a side door.

He was gunned down in the lobby about 20 feet (six metres) from the door, Col. Pead said.

Karmal fails to address Afghan anniversary parade

ISLAMABAD (R) — President Babrak Karmal Sunday apparently failed to address a military parade in Kabul marking the eighth anniversary of the Communist takeover in Afghanistan.

State-run Radio Kabul, reporting live on the year's most important public ceremony, mentioned Mr. Karmal's name only once, to note marching students carried large portraits of the leader.

Mr. Karmal, who as president should have been the main speaker at this and other recent ceremonies in Kabul, has not been seen in public since leaving for what was called a short unofficial visit to Moscow on March 30.

Western diplomats have said Mr. Karmal, 57, may be undergoing treatment for lung trouble in the Soviet Union, the country that installed him in power in 1979. Moscow now has about 115,000 soldiers in Afghanistan helping Kabul fight Muslim guerrillas.

Some envoys have speculated he might soon be replaced because of strains between Moscow and Kabul but the fact that Kabul University students carried his por-

Dutch parties start election campaign

THE HAGUE (R) — Campaigning began officially this weekend for Dutch general elections with opinion polls showing the centre-right government of Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers in danger of losing its majority.

The four-year-old coalition, responsible for a tough austerity programme and a hotly-contested decision to accept U.S. cruise missiles, will win just 74 of the 150 parliamentary seats in the May 21 vote, the latest poll said.

The survey by the Tros Television station forecast "strong gains for the opposition Labour Party, which Saturday night launched a campaign focussed on the country's jobless rate, at 15 per cent one of the highest in the industrialized world."

Tros tipped Labour to gain 10 seats to 57, also short of a majority, raising the prospect of difficult coalition negotiations involving smaller left- and right-wing parties in the wake of the elections.

Although Labour remains committed to cancelling cruise missile deployment due in 1988, the issue has faded into the background to be replaced at centre stage by the jobs crisis.

Speaking at a rally in the central Dutch town of Zwolle Saturday night, veteran Labour leader Joop den Uyl said the country was "crying out" for more spending on jobs.

Labour will not put up with high long-term unemployment for long, he promised. "These people must not be shovelled to the sidelines of society."

For his part, the youthful and popular Lubbers, 44, promises a continuation of tough policies aimed at curbing state spending, insisting that only a sound economy will bring lasting jobs.

Apparently undaunted by the approaching election, he recently announced plans for further belt-tightening in response to an expected fall in state gas revenues following the collapse of world oil

prices.

Mr. Lubbers' own Christian Democratic Party is tipped in the polls to gain a few seats at the elections but the threat to the government's future comes mainly from an expected split in support for the junior coalition party, the Liberals.

The liberals, who stand to the right of the Christian Democrats in the political spectrum, are slipping back from a dramatic surge in support in 1982.

They have also suffered from a series of scandals, the latest of which saw a parliamentary candidate posing nude with his girlfriend for the Dutch edition of Playboy.

The key to the expected post-election negotiations may lie with small right-wing religious parties or with the centre-left D'66 Party, expected to win around seven seats, according to political analysts.

But the haggling may be lengthy.

No tears shed at Bali royal cremation

DENPASAR, Bali (R) — It was a day of smoke, gold, flowers, processions, offerings but few tears Sunday as the citizens of Bali's capital, Denpasar, cremated their last king in a spectacular mass ceremony.

Seven hundred other corpses were also cremated, with many a long dead relative exhumed for the occasion.

Observed by the world media gathering in Bali for a more temporal occasion — the arrival on Tuesday of President Reagan — thousands of Balinese converged on a lush stretch of burial land for a carnival-like funeral ceremony.

In Balinese culture, a mixture of Hinduism, Buddhism and Animism, a cremation is not a time of mourning, but of happiness as the fire is believed to liberate the soul, reuniting it with the supreme being.

The 90-year-old king, Ida Cokorda Ngurah Gede Pemecutan, died last month but the cremation was delayed until a more auspicious time.

Lines of women carried offerings on their heads. And the King, encased in a 21-metre high bamboo and wood structure decorated with glittering paper ornaments, mosaic mirrors and bright fabrics, was carried by dozens of men with black scarves around their hair.

The body was burnt suspended from a giant wooden bull, a holy symbol.

Smoke from scores of bamboo fires pervaded the air as hundreds of women dressed in brightly coloured traditional Sarong Kebaya presented their offerings, which were blessed in short ceremonies. Of the 700 others also cremated

in individual ceremonies across the burial ground, many had been dead for several years and were dug up to be burnt at the same time as the monarch.

It is not uncommon in Bali, an island of strong religious convictions and hundreds of temples, that a body is buried and cremated later, when the occasion is considered auspicious.

King Pemecutan was the last head of the Badung Kingdom centred on Denpasar. The island used to have many kings or rajas, but they lost their powers when Indonesia became a republic in 1945.

Only four kings remain. As a child, King Pemecutan survived a mass royal suicide in 1906, when his family and courtiers ran headlong into dutch gunfire to avoid a humiliating conquest of the island.



Kennedyniece marries Schwarzenegger

HYANNIS, Massachusetts (AP) — Maria Shriver and Austrian-born actor Arnold Schwarzenegger were married in a white clapboard church filled with flowers, celebrities, and members of the Kennedy clan, and surrounded by hundreds of cheering fans. The ceremony united the anchorwoman of the "CBS Morning News" and Schwarzenegger, a former body builder turned actor. The jubilant bride, niece of former President John F. Kennedy, waved to the cheering crowd as she and her husband departed by limousine for the Kennedy compound in nearby Hyannis Port for an outdoor reception. Scores of celebrities filed out of the church and into waiting limousines. Miss Shriver had arrived at the St. Francis Xavier Church first and posed for pictures with her 12 bridesmaids on the church steps. Her groom arrived minutes later in a silver limousine and slipped into the church from a rear entrance. The couple was preceded by an entourage of celebrities who spilled out of hotel shuttles buses and limousines before a crowd six deep on both sides of south street.

Eva Braun's diary fetches \$7,000

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — The 1944 diary of Eva Braun, Hitler's lover and his wife for a day, was sold at auction in Munich for 16,500 marks (\$7,000), the auctioneers said. The diary, in which Braun wrote appointments and comments on her life, was bought on behalf of a foreign museum, auctioneers Hermann Historia said. The seller was not named. Braun met Hitler in 1930 and married him on April 29, 1945 — the eve of their suicide in a Berlin bunker in the final days of the Nazi Third Reich. Several items once owned by Hitler's air minister, Hermann Goering, were also sold.

Cuba reports 1st death from AIDS

HAVANA (R) — Cuba has reported its first death from the killer disease AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), adding that the victim had contracted the illness during a visit to the United States in 1982. The Communist Party daily Granma said the victim was a theatrical worker who died on Thursday. He was not named, but Granma said he contracted the disease while working in New York four years ago. Cuba's Communist government has vehemently denounced AIDS as a disease transmitted by homosexuals, prostitutes and drug addicts, a typical product of decadent capitalist society. "In view of the increase and extension of this disease in the world and the inevitability of our contacts with the outside world, the public health authorities received instructions from (President Fidel Castro) some time ago to study techniques of diagnosis and the pertinent measures to detect and isolate the disease as soon as it appeared in our country," Granma said.

149 die of AIDS in Tanzania since '83

DAR ES SALAAM (R) — The killer virus AIDS has caused 149 deaths in Tanzania since it was first identified in 1983, Radio Tanzania has said. The broadcast quoted the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare as saying 300 people were believed to be suffering from the virus, which had spread from the north western Kagera region near the border with Burundi and Uganda to 17 of the country's 20 regions on the mainland. It said there had been no reports of AIDS in Zanzibar, the Indian Ocean island linked with mainland Tanganyika in the Union of Tanzania.

Crematorium workers charged with stealing gold fillings

STUTTGART, West Germany (R) — Three West German crematorium workers have admitted stealing almost one kilo (2.2 pounds) of gold tooth fillings from the ashes of incinerated corpses, police have said. The three, who have been charged with theft, collected the melted dental gold over a period of more than two years at the crematorium in the city of Ludwigsburg and sold it, a police spokesman said. The gold was worth 10,000 marks (\$4,500).

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—We had a major disaster when partner held this hand:

♠ Q1064 ♠ A J 9 8 7
I opened one spade and partner jumped raised to three spades. I tried Blackwood and, when partner showed two aces, I bid a grand slam. Since we were missing the ace of trumps, this was not an unqualified success. I am sympathetic to partner's argument that, if he doesn't show his void, he might miss a makeable slam. What we missed, though, was winning a big rubber. Please comment.—H.K., Brooklyn, N.Y.

A.—The trouble with treating a void as an ace is that you are not sure whether it is a "working" void or whether, as here, it is opposite an ace in partner's hand and you are missing an ace somewhere else.

When you have a void or two fast losers in an unbid suit, you should not initiate Blackwood. Your hand is better suited to a cue-bidding sequence. But what about those cases where partner asks for aces and you have a void?

Easley Blackwood suggests in his book that, when the responding hand holds a void, he should make the bid he would have made had he held no void, only one level higher. Thus, with no ace and a void, respond six clubs rather than five clubs; with one ace and a void, respond six diamonds, etc.

That is all well and good. However, you often still won't know whether or not the void duplicates

one of your aces. Therefore, I recommend another method.

"With a void but no ace, sign off in five clubs—you cannot afford to venture to slam because you can't be sure your void is "working." With one ace and a void, jump in your void suit if it is lower in rank than your trump suit; if it ranks higher, jump to the six-level in your trump suit. With two aces and a void, respond five no trump.

Therefore, on the hand shown, partner would jump to six clubs in response to Blackwood to show a void in clubs and one ace. Had the void been in hearts, he would respond six hearts.

Now let's assume that the agreed trump suit is hearts and partner has a spade void. He cannot jump to six spades since that would commit your side to a grand slam when you could be off a casting ace. So instead partner would jump to six hearts to show one ace and a void in a suit ranking higher than the trump suit. In this case, it could only be a spade void.

Q.—Why are manners so bad and dress so shabby at bridge tournaments?—L.D., Atlanta, Ga.

A.—Because officials let the players get away with that sort of thing! I remember when the finals of national team championships were black tie affairs. Bridge seemed to be a much more enjoyable pastime in those days.



TENDER NOTICE NUMBER TCC 1/86

Dated 26-4-1986

Regional transmission project for telecommunication link between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The Telecommunications Corporation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (TCC) and the public Telecommunication Establishment of the Syrian Arab Republic (STE) announce the following tender:

Regional Transmission Project linking the two Arab countries with an optical fibre cable system in accordance with the general conditions and technical specifications, and such that:-

1. Bid bonds shall be 5% of the offered prices.
2. Validity of offers shall be 240 days from the closing date of call for tenders.

Specialised companies interested in participation in the tender are requested to contact one of the two administrations to receive the tender documents against non-refundable payment of 2000 U.S. dollars. Offers will be received at TCC headquarters in Amman up to 1400 hours of 3rd August 1986.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail
Director General